

**2002**

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**Wisconsin  
Family Health  
Survey**

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*Bureau of Health Information  
Division of Health Care Financing  
Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services*



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**April 2004**

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**Suggested citation:**

Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Health Care Financing, Bureau of Health Information. *Wisconsin Family Health Survey, 2002 (PHC 5379)*. April 2004.

## Introduction

The Wisconsin Family Health Survey (FHS) collects information about health status, health problems, use of health care services, and health insurance coverage among Wisconsin residents. The survey was started in 1989 and has been conducted continuously since that time. Trained interviewers telephone a random sample of households and ask to speak with the household member most knowledgeable about the health of all household members. This respondent provides information for all people living in the household at the time of the interview. Persons living in nursing homes, dormitories, and other institutional settings are not included in the survey.

To monitor health status and health care utilization issues, survey questions ask about the current health status, chronic conditions, and physical limitations of all household members, as well as visits to a doctor, a dentist, and an emergency room in the past year. Background characteristics, such as age, race, poverty status, and education, are also obtained for all persons in the household. Numerous survey questions ask about health insurance coverage; results from those questions have been reported in a separate publication, *Initial Findings on Health Insurance Coverage, Wisconsin 2002*.

The survey results presented in this report are representative of Wisconsin household residents, who constitute approximately 97 percent of all persons residing in the state. (Non-household residents, including persons living in nursing homes, dormitories, prisons, and other institutions, constitute the remaining 3 percent not represented by this survey.) In 2002, the FHS interviewed respondents in 3,089 households; these households included 7,995 persons. Further information about the survey design is found in the Technical Notes at the end of this report.

The tables in this report show estimated percentages of Wisconsin residents based on survey responses. These estimates should not be treated as precise results because they are derived from a sample. A 95 percent confidence interval ( $\pm$ ) is printed in a column next to each percentage estimate; this means that 95 percent of similar surveys would obtain an estimate within the confidence interval specified. Tables also include estimated numbers of the Wisconsin household population, based on the weighted sample, to give the reader a sense of how many Wisconsin residents are represented by each percentage. Confidence intervals, weighting procedures, estimated population, and statistical tests for significance are described in the Technical Notes, as are variables used in this report, such as poverty status and metropolitan areas.

This report was compiled in the Division of Health Care Financing, Bureau of Health Information (BHI). Judith Witt, Family Health Survey manager, was assisted in the production of this report by a BHI team consisting of Eleanor Cautley, Chris Miller, Patricia Nametz and Karen Leick. Survey sampling and interviewing were conducted by the University of Wisconsin Survey Center. John Chapin, Director, Bureau of Health Information, provided overall direction.

The Division of Health Care Financing, the Division of Public Health (DPH), and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, contributed funding for the Family Health Survey. A copy of the report draft was provided to Peter Rumm, M.D., Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, DPH; Murray Katcher, M.D., Bureau of Family and Community Health, DPH; and Rebecca Cohen, Division of Disability and Elder Services (Mental Health Conditions section of the report only).

The Bureau of Health Information greatly appreciates the cooperation of the 3,089 survey respondents. We thank them for their contribution to making this information available.

This report and the publication, *Initial Findings on Wisconsin Health Insurance Coverage, Wisconsin 2002*, are available on the Department of Health and Family Services Web site at the following address:  
<http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/stats/familyhealthsurvey.htm>

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## Selected Findings

- In 2002, an estimated 11 percent of the Wisconsin household population was reported to be in fair or poor health. Older adults, blacks, City of Milwaukee residents, the less educated, those with low incomes, children living in homes with no employed adults, and those who were without health insurance the past year were more likely to be reported in fair or poor health.
- An estimated 45 percent of all adults had ever been diagnosed with one or more of eight chronic health conditions. The most commonly reported chronic conditions were allergy/hay fever and back problems.
- An estimated 13 percent of the adult household population was reported to be unable to do, or have difficulty performing, at least one of five physical activities. Fourteen percent of those with allergy/hay fever were unable, or found it very difficult, to do at least one of the five activities, compared to 66 percent of those who had a stroke, 48 percent with a lung or breathing problem, 46 percent with heart disease, and 42 percent with diabetes.
- Seven percent of all residents were kept from going to school or working at a job or at home because of a health condition. Four percent of those age 65-74 and 10 percent of those 75 and older had trouble eating, dressing, bathing or using the toilet.
- Five percent of all residents had trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses, and 10 percent had a hearing loss or trouble hearing. The prevalence of these conditions increased greatly with age.
- In the past year, 6 percent of children and 8 percent of adults had received mental health care. Ten percent of adults had experienced a mental depression and 6 percent of adults had experienced an anxiety disorder or post-traumatic stress disorder at some point in their lives.
- An estimated 83 percent of household residents saw a doctor, nurse practitioner or physician assistant at least once during the 12 months preceding the survey interview. Uninsured persons (58%) were the least likely to have made a visit, while those who perceived themselves to be in fair or poor health (95%) were the most likely to have seen a doctor, nurse practitioner or physician assistant in the past 12 months.
- Sixty-three percent of all residents had a general physical exam in the past year. Those with no health insurance coverage for the entire year were less likely to have had a general physical exam (31%) than those who had coverage part of the year (54%) or those who had insurance coverage all year (65%).
- Seventy-four percent of all residents were reported to have seen a dentist in the past 12 months. This proportion varied with poverty status: 53 percent of the poor, 64 percent of the near-poor, and 79 percent of the non-poor were reported to have seen a dentist during the past year.
- An estimated 16 percent of household residents were treated in an emergency room in the 12 months prior to the survey interview. Adults age 65 and over, those with less than a high school education, those with low incomes, those who live in the City of Milwaukee, blacks, children who live in homes with no employed adults, and those who had insurance coverage part of the year were more likely to use an emergency room in the past year.

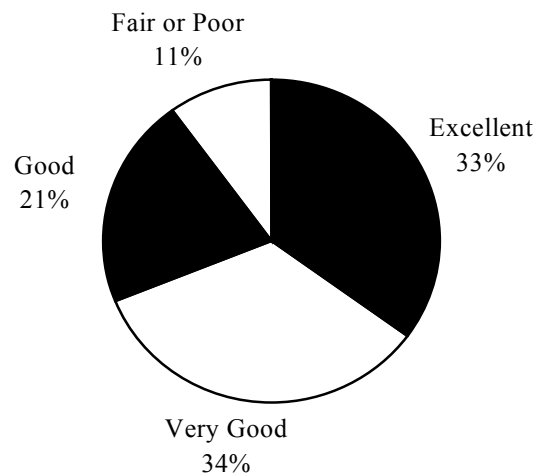


## Perceived Health Status

In 2002, only 11 percent of the Wisconsin household population was reported to be in fair or poor health (an estimated 569,000 persons) (Figure 1). In general, reported health status worsens with advancing age. The majority of Wisconsin residents under age 65 were reported to be in excellent or very good health. While only 4 percent of children were reported in fair or poor health in 2002, 27 percent of older adults (age 65+) were so reported. Those more likely to be reported in fair or poor health were people age 45 and over, blacks, city of Milwaukee residents, the less educated, those with low incomes, children living in homes with no employed adults, and those without health insurance the past year (Table 1, pages 8-9).

The household member with the most knowledge about the health of all household members is selected as the respondent for all people living in the household at the time of the Family Health Survey interview. Reported health status is the respondent's perception of his or her own health and that of other household members. Perceived health status is included in many health surveys because it is strongly related to individual health outcomes. For example, persons in fair or poor health are more likely to have been hospitalized during the past year than persons in excellent to good health.

**Figure 1. Perceived Health Status, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

These results are obtained from respondents by asking: *"In general, would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"* This question is asked for each member of the respondent's household.

According to the National Center for Health Statistics,<sup>1</sup> 9 percent of the U.S. household population was in fair or poor health in 2001. Two percent of children, 5 percent of adults aged 18-44, 12 percent of adults aged 45-54, 19 percent of adults aged 55-64, and 27 percent of adults aged 65 and over in the U.S. were in fair or poor health.

<sup>1</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2003*.

## Perceived Health Status

**Table 1. Perceived Health Status, Wisconsin 2002**

	<b>Excellent</b>		<b>Very Good</b>		<b>Good</b>	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
<b>Total</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>(1%)</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>(1%)</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>(1%)</b>
<b>Age Groups</b>						
0-17	54	(2)	30	(2)	13	(1)
18-44	35	(2)	38	(2)	19	(1)
45-64	21	(2)	37	(2)	27	(2)
65+	8	(2)	28	(3)	37	(3)
18-64	30	(1)	38	(1)	22	(1)
<b>Sex and Age Groups</b>						
<b>Male</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>(1)</b>
0-17	53	(3)	29	(3)	13	(2)
18-44	37	(3)	36	(3)	19	(2)
45-64	20	(3)	38	(3)	29	(3)
65+	7	(2)	27	(4)	39	(5)
<b>Female</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>(1)</b>
0-17	54	(3)	30	(3)	12	(2)
18-44	33	(2)	40	(2)	18	(2)
45-64	22	(3)	36	(3)	25	(3)
65+	9	(2)	28	(4)	35	(4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	34	(1)	36	(1)	20	(1)
Black, non-Hispanic	28	(4)	23	(4)	30	(4)
Hispanic	26	(5)	23	(5)	35	(6)
<b>Residence</b>						
City of Milwaukee	25	(2)	30	(3)	28	(2)
Other Metropolitan (excluding city of Milwaukee)	35	(1)	35	(1)	20	(1)
Non-metropolitan	32	(2)	34	(2)	21	(2)
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	19	(3)	27	(3)	28	(3)
Near-poor	26	(2)	30	(2)	26	(2)
Not poor	37	(1)	37	(1)	19	(1)
<b>Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)</b>						
Less than high school diploma	14	(3)	21	(4)	32	(4)
High school graduate	20	(2)	35	(2)	28	(2)
Education beyond high school	32	(2)	39	(2)	20	(1)
<b>Employment</b>						
<b>Ages 0-17</b>						
Live with no employed adult(s)	37	(9)	33	(9)	20	(8)
Live with employed adult(s)	54	(2)	30	(2)	12	(1)
<b>Ages 18-64</b>						
Employed full-time	31	(2)	39	(2)	22	(1)
Employed part-time	34	(4)	39	(4)	18	(3)
<b>Insurance Coverage over Past Year</b>						
Covered all year	34	(1)	34	(1)	21	(1)
Covered part of year	26	(4)	36	(4)	24	(4)
Uninsured all year	26	(5)	33	(5)	23	(5)

<b>Table 1. Perceived Health Status, Wisconsin 2002 (continued)</b>				
	<b>Fair or Poor</b>			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>(1%)</b>	<b>569,000</b>	<b>(36,000)</b>
<b>Age Groups</b>				
0-17	4	(1)	51,000	(11,000)
18-44	8	(1)	157,000	(20,000)
45-64	15	(2)	175,000	(18,000)
65+	27	(3)	185,000	(19,000)
18-64	10	(1)	333,000	(28,000)
<b>Sex and Age Groups</b>				
<b>Male</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>252,000</b>	<b>(24,000)</b>
0-17	4	(1)	29,000	(8,000)
18-44	6	(1)	68,000	(13,000)
45-64	14	(2)	79,000	(13,000)
65+	27	(4)	77,000	(12,000)
<b>Female</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>317,000</b>	<b>(26,000)</b>
0-17	3	(1)	22,000	(7,000)
18-44	9	(1)	89,000	(15,000)
45-64	16	(2)	97,000	(13,000)
65+	27	(4)	108,000	(14,000)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	10	(1)	461,000	(33,000)
Black, non-Hispanic	19	(3)	36,000	(6,000)
Hispanic	16	(4)	32,000	(9,000)
<b>Residence</b>				
City of Milwaukee	16	(2)	89,000	(12,000)
Other Metropolitan (excluding city of Milwaukee)	9	(1)	268,000	(26,000)
Nonmetropolitan	12	(1)	212,000	(22,000)
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	26	(3)	101,000	(13,000)
Near-poor	18	(2)	164,000	(19,000)
Not poor	7	(1)	273,000	(25,000)
<b>Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)</b>				
Less than high school diploma	32	(4)	96,000	(12,000)
High school graduate	17	(2)	249,000	(23,000)
Education beyond high school	8	(1)	169,000	(20,000)
<b>Employment</b>				
<b>Ages 0-17</b>				
Live with no employed adult(s)	10	(6)	6,000	(3,000)
Live with employed adult(s)	4	(1)	45,000	(10,000)
<b>Ages 18-64</b>				
Employed full-time	7	(1)	153,000	(19,000)
Employed part-time	9	(2)	34,000	(9,000)
<b>Insurance Coverage over Past Year</b>				
Covered all year	10	(1)	481,000	(33,000)
Covered part of year	14	(3)	49,000	(11,000)
Uninsured all year	18	(4)	36,000	(9,000)

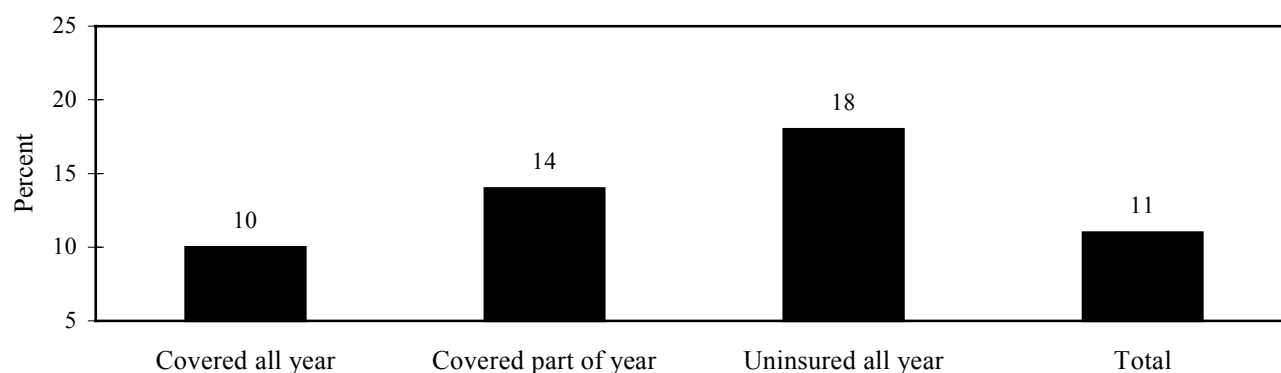
Note: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, page 43.

## Perceived Health Status

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Health status varies with health insurance coverage and poverty status. Those uninsured all year were more likely to be reported as being in fair or poor health (18%) than persons with health insurance coverage all year (10%) or part of the year (14%) (Figure 2).

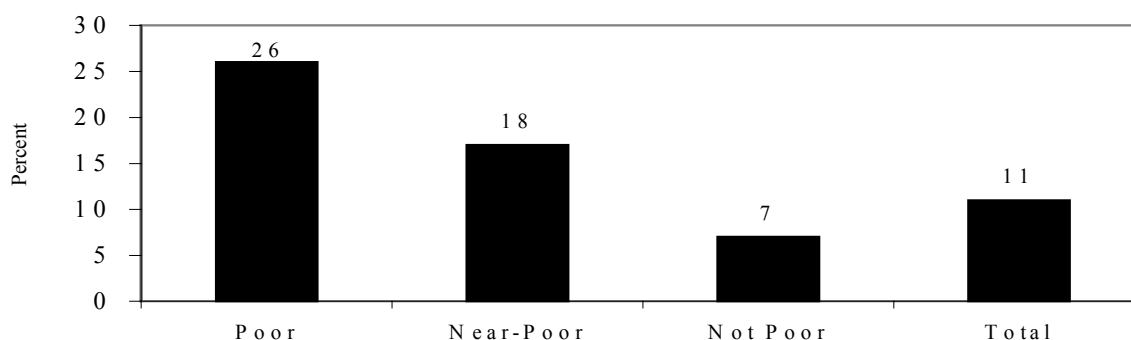
**Figure 2. Fair or Poor Health by Insurance Coverage Over Past Year, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

The poor and near poor were also more likely to be reported as being in fair or poor health (26% and 18%, respectively) than were non-poor persons (7%) (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Fair or Poor Health by Poverty Status, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

## Health-Related Limitations Among Adults

Due to health conditions, about one-third (34%) of the Wisconsin adult household population in 2002 (an estimated 1.3 million people) had some level of difficulty doing one or more of five physical activities: walk three city blocks; walk up 10 steps without resting; stand or be on their feet about two hours; stoop, bend or kneel; and/or reach up over their head. Thirteen percent (an estimated 497,000 people) were unable, or found it very difficult, to do at least one of the five activities (Table 2 and Table 3, next page). Those more likely to have some difficulty doing at least one of the five activities were people age 65 and over, blacks, the less educated, those with low incomes and those living in metropolitan areas (Table 4, page 13).

**Table 2. Adults Reported to Have Difficulty Doing at Least One of Five Physical Activities Due to a Health Problem, by Age, Wisconsin 2002**

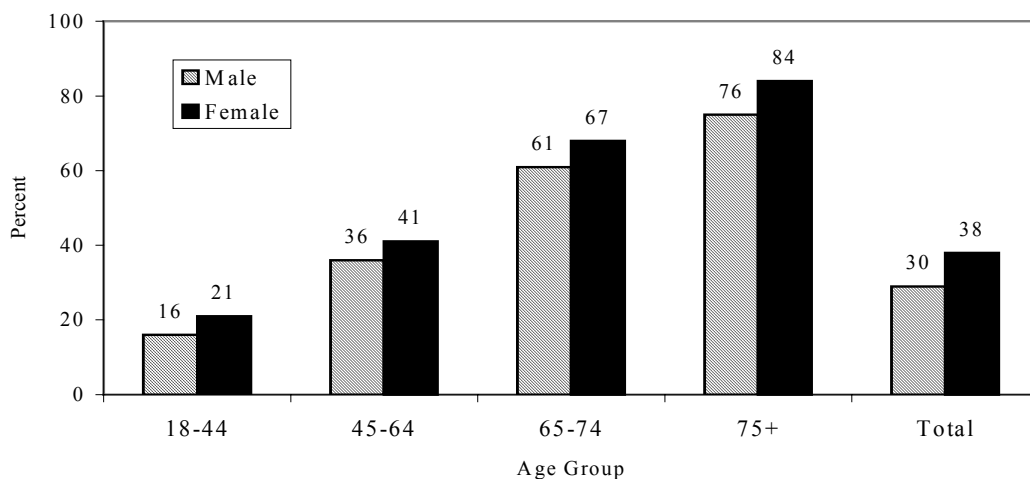
Age Group	Unable or Very Difficult to Do				Somewhat Difficult to Do			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	4%	(1%)	90,000	(15,000)	14%	(1%)	289,000	(26,000)
45-64	12	(1)	140,000	(17,000)	26	(2)	310,000	(23,000)
65-74	29	(4)	116,000	(15,000)	35	(4)	138,000	(15,000)
75+	51	(5)	151,000	(14,000)	30	(4)	88,000	(13,000)
Total (ages 18+)	13	(1)	497,000	(33,000)	21	(1)	825,000	(41,000)

Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Note: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, page 43.

In all age groups, the percentage of females having some difficulty doing at least one of five physical activities was greater than the percentage of males (Figure 4).

**Figure 4. Adults Reported to Have Difficulty Doing at Least One of Five Physical Activities, by Age and Sex, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

## Health-Related Limitations Among Adults

**Table 3. Adults with Difficulty Performing Physical Activities, by Age, Wisconsin 2002**

Walk About Three City Blocks								
Age Group	Unable or Very Difficult to Do				Somewhat Difficult to Do			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	2%	(1%)	42,000	(11,000)	5%	(1%)	112,000	(17,000)
45-64	7	(1)	76,000	(13,000)	11	(1)	126,000	(16,000)
65-74	18	(3)	73,000	(12,000)	21	(3)	81,000	(13,000)
75+	35	(4)	104,000	(13,000)	25	(4)	75,000	(12,000)
Total (ages 18+)	8	(1)	295,000	(26,000)	10	(1)	393,000	(30,000)

Walk Up 10 Steps Without Resting								
Age Group	Unable or Very Difficult to Do				Somewhat Difficult to Do			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	1%	(--)	18,000	(7,000)	3%	(1%)	60,000	(13,000)
45-64	4	(1%)	46,000	(10,000)	7	(1)	84,000	(13,000)
65-74	10	(2)	40,000	(10,000)	15	(3)	59,000	(11,000)
75+	21	(4)	63,000	(11,000)	24	(4)	71,000	(12,000)
Total (ages 18+)	4	(1)	167,000	(20,000)	7	(1)	274,000	(26,000)

Stand or Be on Feet About Two Hours								
Age Group	Unable or Very Difficult to Do				Somewhat Difficult to Do			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	2%	(1%)	48,000	(11,000)	7%	(1%)	140,000	(19,000)
45-64	8	(1)	91,000	(14,000)	14	(2)	161,000	(18,000)
65-74	20	(3)	80,000	(13,000)	22	(3)	87,000	(13,000)
75+	37	(5)	109,000	(13,000)	25	(4)	75,000	(12,000)
Total (ages 18+)	8	(1)	328,000	(28,000)	12	(1)	463,000	(32,000)

Stoop, Bend or Kneel								
Age Group	Unable or Very Difficult to Do				Somewhat Difficult to Do			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	2%	(1%)	46,000	(11,000)	10%	(1%)	197,000	(22,000)
45-64	8	(1)	94,000	(14,000)	21	(2)	251,000	(21,000)
65-74	19	(3)	75,000	(13,000)	33	(4)	128,000	(15,000)
75+	32	(4)	94,000	(13,000)	33	(4)	99,000	(13,000)
Total (ages 18+)	8	(1)	308,000	(27,000)	17	(1)	675,000	(38,000)

Reach Up Over Head								
Age Group	Unable or Very Difficult to Do				Somewhat Difficult to Do			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	1%	(--)	13,000	(6,000)	2%	(1%)	50,000	(12,000)
45-64	2	(1%)	19,000	(7,000)	6	(1)	71,000	(12,000)
65-74	3	(1)	14,000	(6,000)	15	(3)	58,000	(11,000)
75+	12	(3)	36,000	(9,000)	19	(4)	57,000	(11,000)
Total (ages 18+)	2	(--)	81,000	(14,000)	6	(1)	235,000	(24,000)

Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

These estimates were obtained by asking respondents about the degree of difficulty that adult household members had doing the five physical activities because of a physical, mental or emotional health problem. Five separate questions were asked: *“By yourself and without any special equipment, how difficult is it for you to: walk a quarter of a mile, or about three city blocks; walk up 10 steps without resting; stand or be on your feet for about two hours; stoop, bend, or kneel; and/ or reach up over your head? Would you say: not difficult, somewhat difficult, very difficult, or are you unable to do this at all?”*



# Health-Related Limitations Among Adults

**Table 4. Health-Related Limitations Among Adults, Wisconsin 2002**

	Unable or Very Difficult to Do One or More Physical Activities *		Kept from Working at Job or Home or Going to School		Has Trouble with Eating, Dressing, Bathing, Using Toilet	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
<b>Total (Ages 18+)</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>(1%)</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>(1%)</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>(--)</b>
<b>Age Groups</b>						
18-44	4	(1)	4	(1)	1	(--)
45-64	12	(1)	8	(1)	2	(1)
65-74	29	(4)	9	(2)	4	(2)
75+	51	(5)	17	(4)	10	(3)
18-64	7	(1)	5	(1)	1	(--)
<b>Sex and Age Groups</b>						
<b>Male (Ages 18+)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(1)</b>
18-44	4	(1)	4	(1)	1	(1)
45-64	10	(2)	6	(2)	2	(1)
65-74	24	(5)	9	(3)	3	(2)
75+	45	(7)	20	(6)	10	(4)
<b>Female (Ages 18+)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(1)</b>
18-44	5	(1)	5	(1)	1	(--)
45-64	14	(2)	9	(2)	2	(1)
65-74	34	(5)	9	(3)	4	(2)
75+	55	(6)	16	(4)	9	(3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	12	(1)	6	(1)	2	(--)
Black, non-Hispanic	18	(4)	13	(3)	3	(2)
Hispanic	10	(5)	4	(3)	2	(2)
<b>Residence</b>						
City of Milwaukee	17	(2)	9	(2)	3	(1)
Other Metropolitan (excluding city of Milwaukee)	11	(1)	6	(1)	2	(1)
Nonmetropolitan	14	(2)	8	(1)	2	(1)
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	30	(4)	25	(4)	8	(3)
Near-poor	22	(3)	10	(2)	5	(1)
Not poor	8	(1)	4	(1)	1	(--)
<b>Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)</b>						
Less than high school diploma	32	(4)	15	(3)	6	(2)
High school graduate	15	(2)	7	(1)	3	(1)
Education beyond high school	8	(1)	5	(1)	1	(--)
<b>Employment – Ages 18-64</b>						
Employed full-time	4	(1)	2	(--)	--	(--)
Employed part-time	6	(2)	5	(2)	2	(1)
<b>Insurance Coverage Over Past Year</b>						
Covered all year	13	(1)	6	(1)	2	(--)
Covered part of year	10	(3)	9	(3)	1	(1)
Uninsured all year	13	(4)	9	(3)	2	(2)

\* Walking one block; climbing stairs; bending, lifting, or kneeling; standing two hours; and reaching over head.

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.

C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, page 43.

## Health-Related Limitations Among Adults

At any given time in 2002, an estimated 7 percent of adults in Wisconsin households (260,000 people) were reported to be kept from working at a job, doing work around the house, or going to school because of a health problem (Table 5). This estimate may include both persons permanently unable to engage in these activities and those with temporary disabilities.

Two percent of adults in Wisconsin households (91,000 people) had trouble with eating, dressing, bathing, or using the toilet because of a health problem (Table 5).

**Table 5. Adults with Selected Health-Related Limitations, by Age, Wisconsin 2002**

Age Group	Kept from Working at Job or at Home or Going to School				Had Trouble Eating, Dressing, Bathing, or Using Toilet			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	4%	(1%)	84,000	(15,000)	1%	(--)	24,000	(8,000)
45-64	8	(1)	90,000	(14,000)	2	(1)	24,000	(7,000)
65-74	9	(2)	34,000	(9,000)	4	(2)	15,000	(6,000)
75+	17	(4)	51,000	(10,000)	10	(3)	28,000	(8,000)
Total (age 18+)	7	(1)	260,000	(25,000)	2	(--)	91,000	(15,000)

Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.

C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, page 43.

Respondents were asked about limitations restricting the ability of adult household members to work or attend school: *“Does the physical or mental health of any of the adults in your household keep them from working at a job, doing work around the house, or going to school?”*

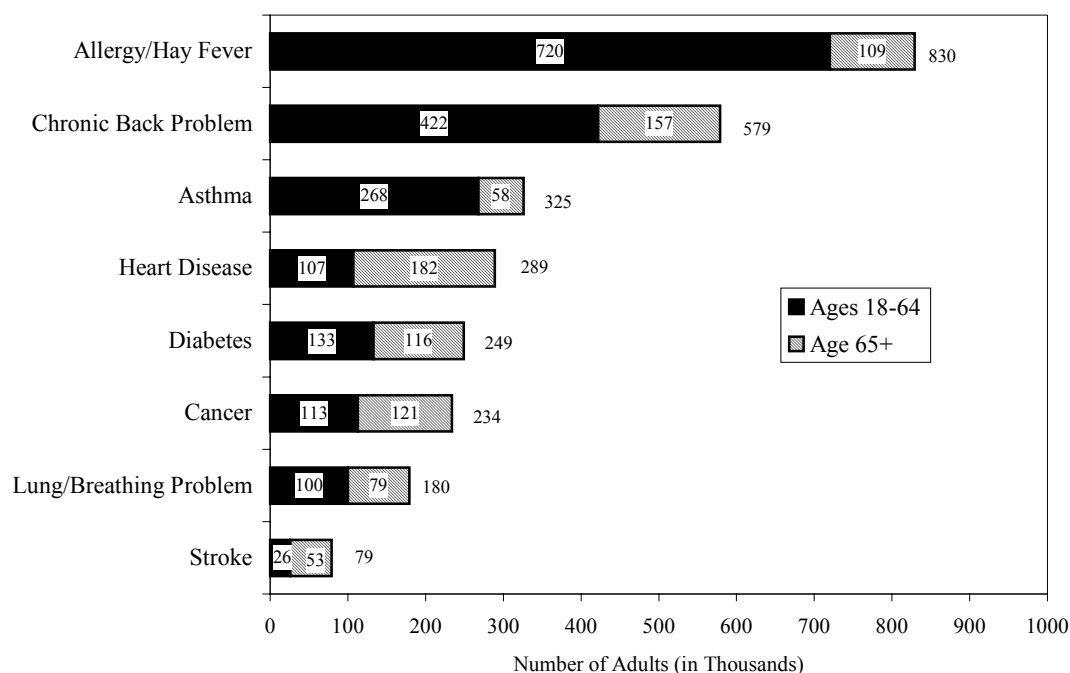
Respondents were also asked about limitations with activities of daily living: *“Do any of the adults in your household have trouble eating, dressing, bathing, or using the toilet because of a physical or mental health problem?”* This question is used to measure disability.

## Chronic Conditions Among Adults

In 2002, 1.7 million adults living in Wisconsin households were reported to have one or more of eight chronic conditions (see Figure 5). Approximately 21 percent of adults (830,000 people) had been diagnosed with hay fever or a non-food allergy, and 15 percent (579,000 people) had been told by a doctor that they have a chronic back problem (Figure 5 and Table 6, next page).

Among 18-44-year-olds, 35 percent had at least one of these eight conditions, compared to 48 percent of those aged 45-64, 67 percent of 65-74-year-olds, and 68 percent of those aged 75 and over. Except for hay fever, allergies and asthma, the percentage of the adult household population diagnosed with any of these eight conditions increases with age (Figure 5 and Table 6, next page). As with all other Family Health Survey results, these estimates do not include persons living in nursing homes and other institutional settings.

**Figure 5. Estimated Number of Adults (in Households) Ever Diagnosed with Various Chronic Conditions, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

To obtain data on the prevalence of diagnosed heart disease, cancer, diabetes, stroke, hay fever or non-food allergy, asthma, a lung or breathing problem, or a chronic back problem or condition, respondents were asked: *“Has anyone in your household ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have (each of eight chronic diseases or conditions)?”* The population estimates in Figure 5 are underestimates, since they do not include cases not yet diagnosed.

## Chronic Conditions Among Adults

**Table 6. Chronic Conditions Ever Diagnosed Among Adults, by Age, Wisconsin 2002**

<b>Age Group</b>					<b>Cancer</b>			
<b>Heart Disease</b>					Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
Age Group	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	1%	(--)	22,000	( 8,000)	2%	(--)	31,000	(9,000)
45-64	7	(1%)	85,000	(13,000)	7	(1%)	81,000	(13,000)
65-74	23	(3)	89,000	(13,000)	16	(3)	64,000	(12,000)
75+	31	(4)	92,000	(13,000)	19	(4)	57,000	(11,000)
Total (ages 18+)	7	(1)	289,000	(26,000)	6	(1)	234,000	(24,000)
<b>Diabetes</b>					<b>Asthma</b>			
Age Group	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	2%	(--)	34,000	(10,000)	9%	(1%)	185,000	(21,000)
45-64	8	(1%)	99,000	(14,000)	7	(1)	83,000	(13,000)
65-74	17	(3)	67,000	(12,000)	8	(2)	30,000	(8,000)
75+	17	(3)	49,000	(10,000)	9	(3)	28,000	(8,000)
Total (ages 18+)	6	(1)	249,000	(24,000)	8	(1)	325,000	(28,000)
<b>Lung or Breathing Problem</b>					<b>Hay Fever/Non-Food Allergy</b>			
Age Group	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	2%	(--)	39,000	(10,000)	23%	(2%)	469,000	(32,000)
45-64	5	(1%)	62,000	(12,000)	22	(2)	251,000	(21,000)
65-74	10	(2)	38,000	(9,000)	17	(3)	67,000	(12,000)
75+	14	(3)	41,000	(10,000)	14	(3)	42,000	(10,000)
Total (ages 18+)	5	(1)	180,000	(21,000)	21	(1)	830,000	(41,000)
<b>Chronic Back Problem or Condition</b>					<b>Stroke</b>			
Age Group	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	10%	(1%)	209,000	(23,000)	(--)	(--)	4,000	(3,000)
45-64	18	(2)	214,000	(20,000)	2%	(1%)	22,000	(7,000)
65-74	22	(3)	86,000	(13,000)	6	(2)	22,000	(7,000)
75+	24	(4)	71,000	(12,000)	10	(3)	31,000	(8,000)
Total (ages 18+)	15	(1)	579,000	(36,000)	2	(--)	79,000	(14,000)
<b>Any of These Eight Chronic Conditions</b>								
Age Group	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)				
18-44	35%	(2%)	722,000	(36,000)				
45-64	48	(2)	564,000	(26,000)				
65-74	67	(4)	262,000	(15,000)				
75+	68	(4)	201,000	(13,000)				
Total (ages 18+)	45	(1)	1,749,000	(50,000)				

Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.

C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, page 43.

## Adults with Chronic Conditions and Physical Activity Limitations

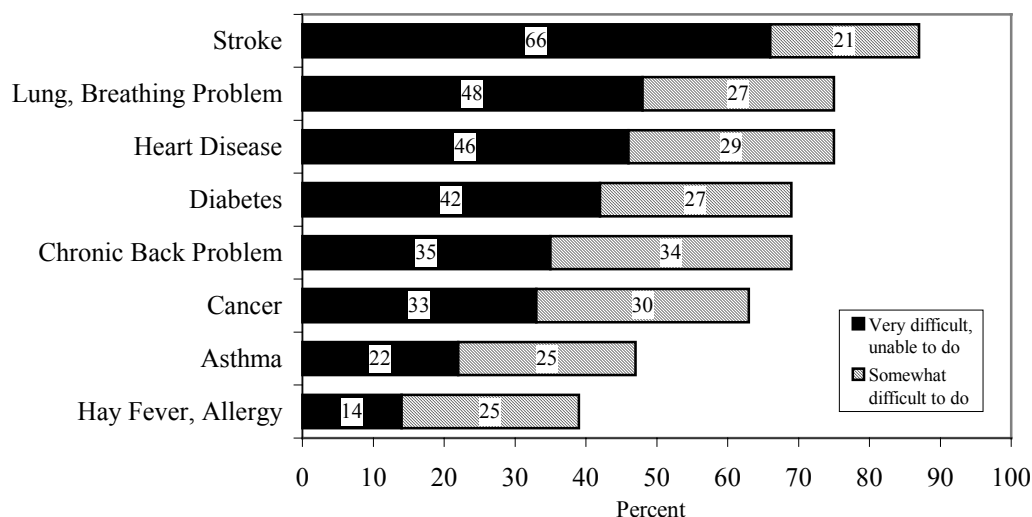
Except for those with asthma or hay fever/allergy, a majority of those with a chronic condition also had some health-related limitation in performing at least one of five physical activities. (See Table 3, page 12, for a list of the five activities.) For example, almost 9 of every 10 Wisconsin household adults who had ever had a stroke (87%) were limited in performing at least one of the five physical activities. Also, 75 percent of those with heart disease or a lung or breathing problem, 69 percent of those with diabetes or a chronic back problem, 63 percent of those who had ever been diagnosed with cancer, 47 percent with asthma, and 39 percent of those with hay fever or an allergy were limited by their health in performing at least one of the five physical activities (Table 7 and Figure 6).

**Table 7. Adults with a Chronic Condition and at Least One of Five Physical Activity Limitations, Wisconsin 2002**

Chronic Condition	One or More Physical Activity Limitations							
	Unable or Very Difficult to Do				Somewhat Difficult to Do			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
Hay fever, allergy	14%	(2%)	120,000	16,000	25%	(2%)	204,000	20,000
Asthma	22	(4)	71,000	12,000	25	(4)	81,000	12,000
Cancer	33	(5)	76,000	11,000	30	(5)	70,000	11,000
Chronic Back Problem	35	(3)	203,000	18,000	34	(3)	194,000	18,000
Diabetes	42	(5)	106,000	12,000	27	(4)	67,000	11,000
Heart Disease	46	(5)	134,000	13,000	29	(4)	84,000	12,000
Lung, Breathing Problem	48	(6)	86,000	10,000	27	(5)	48,000	9,000
Stroke	66	(8)	52,000	6,000	21	(7)	17,000	6,000

Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

**Figure 6. Adults with Chronic Conditions and at Least One of Five Physical Activity Limitations, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

## Sensory Conditions

About one in 20 Wisconsin household residents (an estimated 5 percent or 246,000 people) in 2002 was reported to have trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses. About one in 10 (518,000 people) had a hearing loss or trouble hearing (Table 8).

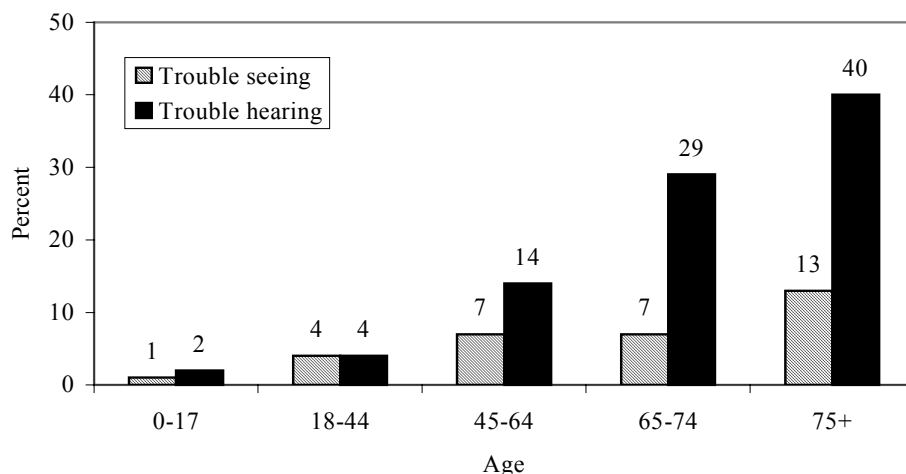
**Table 8. Trouble Seeing, Hearing Loss or Trouble Hearing, by Age, Wisconsin 2002**

Age Group	Trouble Seeing				Hearing Loss or Trouble Hearing			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
0-17	1%	(--)	17,000	(6,000)	2%	(1%)	25,000	(8,000)
18-44	4	(1%)	77,000	(14,000)	4	(1)	92,000	(16,000)
45-64	7	(1)	86,000	(13,000)	14	(2)	170,000	(18,000)
65-74	7	(2)	29,000	(8,000)	29	(4)	112,000	(14,000)
75+	13	(3)	37,000	(9,000)	40	(5)	119,000	(14,000)
All Ages	5	(--)	246,000	(24,000)	10	(1)	518,000	(34,000)

Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

The prevalence of hearing and seeing problems increases with age. Thirteen percent of people age 75 and older had trouble seeing, compared to 7 percent of those aged 45-64, 4 percent of those aged 18-44, and 1 percent of children aged 0-17. Forty percent of those age 75 and over had a hearing loss or trouble hearing, compared to 29 percent of those aged 65-74, 14 percent of those aged 45-64, 4 percent of the 18-44-year-olds, and 2 percent of children (Table 8 and Figure 7).

**Figure 7. Trouble Seeing, Hearing Loss or Trouble Hearing, by Age, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

These estimates were obtained by asking respondents: “Do you have trouble seeing *EVEN WHEN* wearing glasses or contact lenses?” and “Do you have any hearing loss or trouble hearing?” The questions were asked for each member of the respondent’s household.

## Mental Health Conditions

Ten percent of the adult Wisconsin household population (an estimated 382,000 people) have been diagnosed with depression and 6 percent (230,000) have been told that they had an anxiety disorder or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) at some point in their lives, according to results of the 2002 survey. Significantly more females than males have been diagnosed with depression (13 percent versus 6 percent) or anxiety disorder or PTSD (8 percent versus 4 percent) (Table 9 and Figure 8).

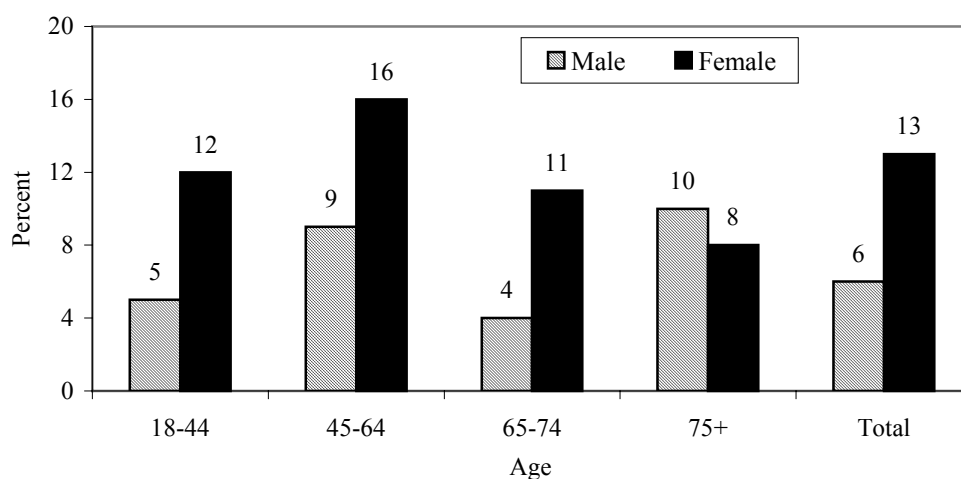
**Table 9. Depression and Anxiety Disorder or PTSD Among Adults, by Age, Wisconsin 2002**

Depression										
Age Group	All Adults		Male				Female			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	9%	(1%)	5%	(1%)	54,000	(12,000)	12%	(2%)	126,000	(17,000)
45-64	12	(1)	9	(2)	51,000	(11,000)	16	(2)	94,000	(13,000)
65-74	8	(2)	4	(2)	7,000	(4,000)	11	(3)	24,000	(8,000)
75+	9	(3)	10	(4)	12,000	(5,000)	8	(3)	14,000	(6,000)
All 18+	10	(1)	6	(1)	124,000	(18,000)	13	(1)	259,000	(24,000)

Anxiety Disorder or Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder										
Age Group	All Adults		Male				Female			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	6%	(1%)	4%	(1%)	42,000	(11,000)	7%	(1%)	76,000	(14,000)
45-64	6	(1)	3	(1)	16,000	(6,000)	9	(2)	52,000	(10,000)
65-74	6	(2)	4	(2)	7,000	(4,000)	7	(3)	17,000	(6,000)
75+	7	(2)	5	(3)	6,000	(4,000)	8	(3)	14,000	(6,000)
All 18+	6	(1)	4	(1)	71,000	(13,000)	8	(1)	159,000	(19,000)

Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

**Figure 8. Adults Ever Diagnosed with Depression, by Age and Sex, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

## Mental Health Conditions

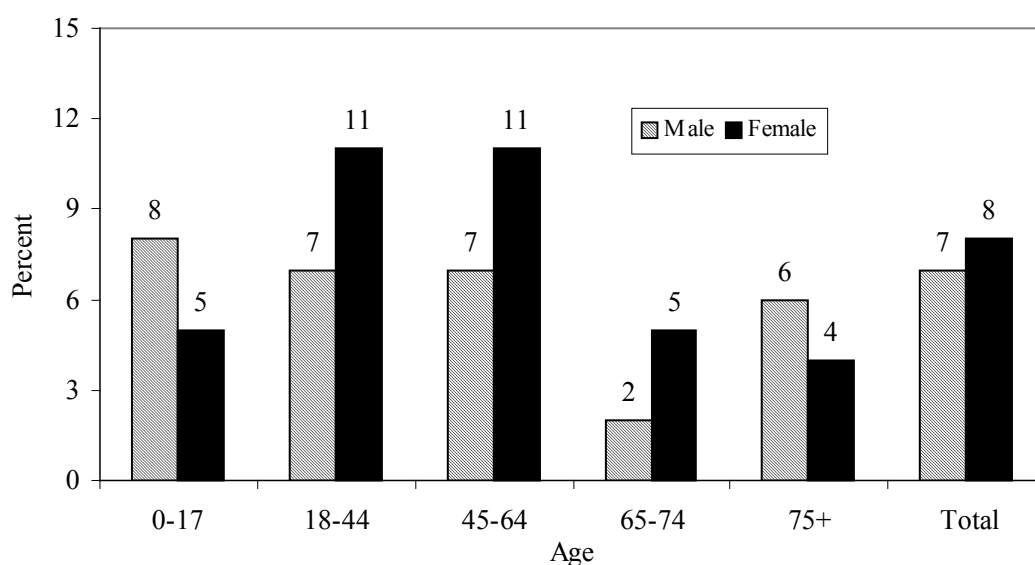
It is estimated that 84,000 children and 314,000 adults living in Wisconsin households received mental health counseling or advice from their doctor, psychologist, psychiatrist, other mental health professional, social worker or case worker at some time during the 12 months preceding the 2002 survey interview (Table 10 and Figure 9).

**Table 10. Received Mental Health Care in Past Year, by Age and Sex, Wisconsin 2002**

Age Group	All		Male				Female			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
0-17	6%	(1%)	8%	(2%)	54,000	(11,000)	5%	(1%)	30,000	(8,000)
18-44	9	(1)	7	(1)	70,000	(14,000)	11	(2)	114,000	(16,000)
45-64	9	(1)	7	(2)	38,000	(9,000)	11	(2)	62,000	(11,000)
65-74	4	(2)	2	(2)	4,000	(3,000)	5	(2)	11,000	(5,000)
75+	5	(2)	6	(4)	8,000	(4,000)	4	(2)	7,000	(4,000)
All 18+	8	(1)	7	(1)	175,000	(21,000)	8	(1)	224,000	(23,000)

Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

**Figure 9. Received Mental Health Care in Past Year, by Age and Sex, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Respondents were asked: “Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had depression? . . . anxiety disorder or post-traumatic stress disorder?” “In the past 12 months, have you received any mental health counseling or advice from your doctor, psychologist, psychiatrist, other mental health professional, social worker or case worker?”

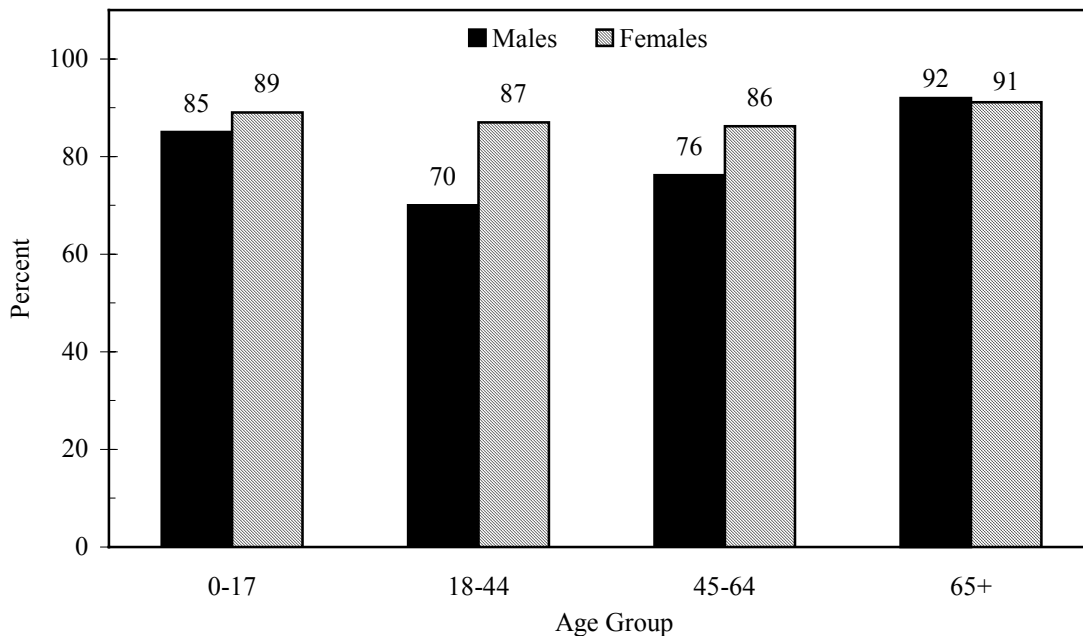


## Use of Health Services

### Doctor Visits

Based on 2002 survey results, 83 percent of Wisconsin residents received care from a doctor, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant at least once during the past year (the 12 months preceding the survey interview). Among adults aged 18-64, women were more likely than men to have received care in the past year (Figure 10 and Table 11, page 23). This was especially true for women of childbearing age (18-44). Among adults aged 65 and over, however, there was no significant difference by sex for this measure.

**Figure 10. Received Care From a Medical Doctor, Nurse Practitioner, or Physician Assistant in Past Year by Age and Sex, Wisconsin 2002**

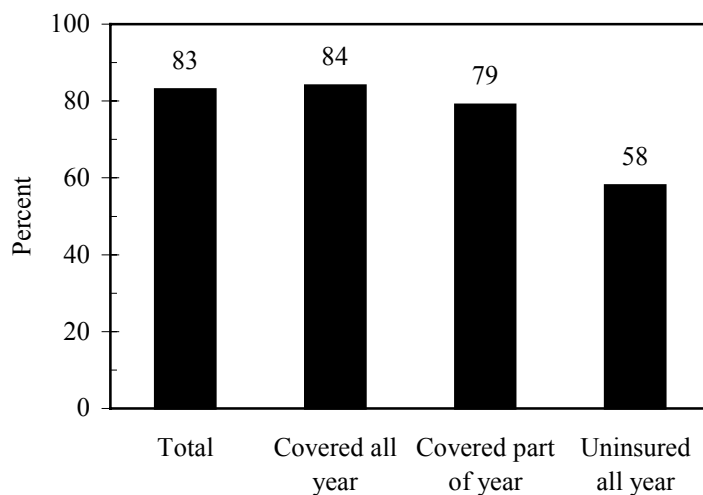


Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

These estimates were derived from the question: “How long has it been since you received medical care from a medical doctor, a nurse practitioner, or a physician assistant?” This includes a doctor visit for any reason: a checkup, injury, emergency room visit, etc.

Persons who were uninsured for the entire past year were less likely to have received care than were persons with health insurance all or part of the past year (Figure 11).

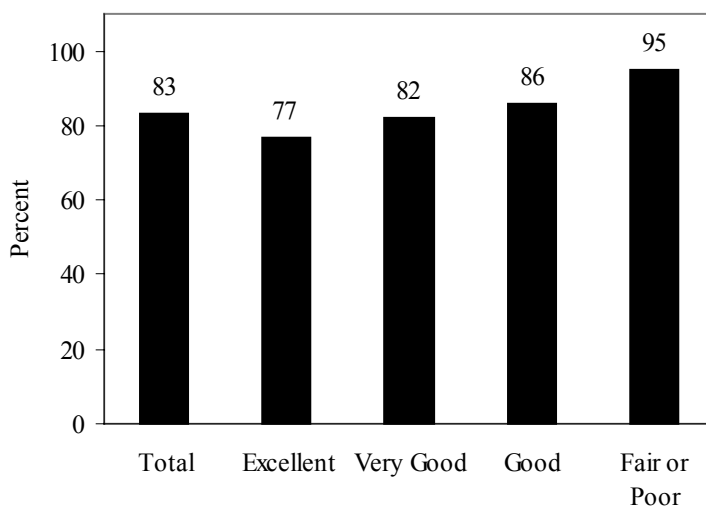
**Figure 11. Received Care From a Medical Doctor, Nurse Practitioner, or Physician Assistant in Past Year, by Insurance Coverage During Year, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Persons who perceived themselves to be in fair or poor health were the most likely to have seen a doctor in the past 12 months (Figure 12).

**Figure 12. Received Care From a Medical Doctor, Nurse Practitioner, or Physician Assistant in Past Year, by Perceived Health Status, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

**Table 11. Received Medical Care from a Medical Doctor, Nurse Practitioner, or Physician Assistant in Past Year, Wisconsin 2002**

	Received Medical Care in Past Year*				Received Medical Care 3 or More Times in Past Year*	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
<b>Total</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>(1%)</b>	<b>4,363,000</b>	<b>(44,000)</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>(1%)</b>
<b>Age Groups</b>						
0-17	87	(1)	1,166,000	(19,000)	40	(2)
18-44	78	(2)	1,617,000	(31,000)	34	(2)
45-64	81	(2)	950,000	(20,000)	42	(2)
65+	91	(2)	631,000	(12,000)	56	(3)
18-64	79	(1)	2,566,000	(37,000)	37	(1)
<b>Sex and Age Groups</b>						
<b>Male</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>2,018,000</b>	<b>(34,000)</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>(3)</b>
0-17	85	(2)	584,000	(15,000)	40	(3)
18-44	70	(2)	726,000	(25,000)	24	(2)
45-64	76	(3)	445,000	(16,000)	37	(3)
65+	92	(3)	263,000	(7,000)	56	(5)
<b>Female</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>2,345,000</b>	<b>(26,000)</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>(2)</b>
0-17	89	(2)	582,000	(13,000)	41	(3)
18-44	87	(2)	890,000	(17,000)	45	(3)
45-64	86	(2)	505,000	(12,000)	47	(3)
65+	91	(2)	368,000	(9,000)	56	(4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	83	(1)	3,820,000	(41,000)	40	(1)
Black, non-Hispanic	87	(3)	164,000	(5,000)	50	(4)
Hispanic	82	(5)	167,000	(10,000)	33	(6)
<b>Residence</b>						
City of Milwaukee	83	(2)	469,000	(12,000)	42	(3)
Other Metropolitan (excluding city of Milwaukee)	84	(1)	2,506,000	(33,000)	41	(1)
Nonmetropolitan	80	(2)	1,387,000	(27,000)	39	(2)
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	86	(3)	339,000	(10,000)	50	(4)
Near-poor	82	(2)	757,000	(18,000)	42	(3)
Not poor	83	(1)	3,109,000	(37,000)	39	(1)
<b>Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)</b>						
Less than high school diploma	83	(3)	247,000	(10,000)	44	(4)
High school graduate	81	(2)	1,176,000	(24,000)	42	(2)
Education beyond high school	82	(1)	1,754,000	(28,000)	39	(2)
<b>Employment</b>						
<b>Ages 0-17</b>						
Live with no employed adult(s)	84	(7)	46,000	(4,000)	38	(9)
Live with employed adult(s)	87	(1)	1,120,000	(19,000)	40	(2)
<b>Ages 18-64</b>						
Employed full-time	77	(1)	1,750,000	(32,000)	34	(2)
Employed part-time	84	(3)	296,000	(11,000)	40	(4)
<b>Insurance During Past Year</b>						
Covered all year	84	(1)	3,960,000	(39,000)	42	(1)
Covered part of year	79	(4)	276,000	(13,000)	37	(4)
Uninsured all year	58	(6)	117,000	(11,000)	20	(5)

\* Received medical care from a medical doctor, a nurse practitioner, or a physician assistant.

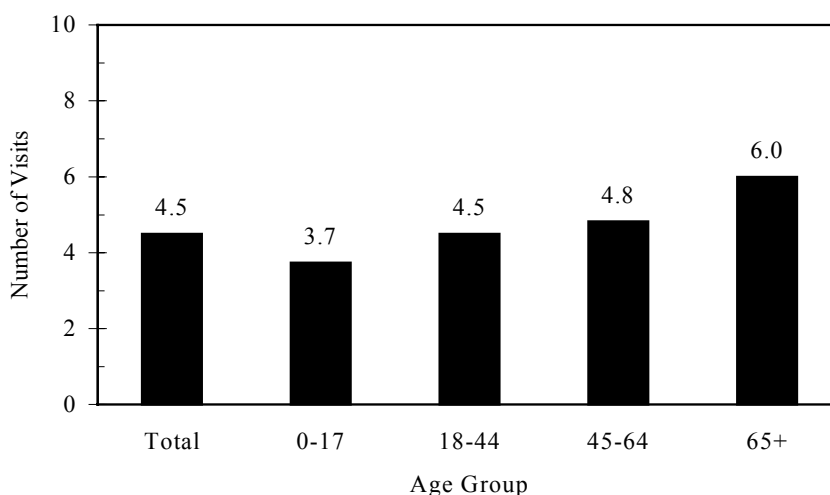
Note: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies).

See Technical Notes, page 43.

Forty percent of the Wisconsin household population received care from a doctor, nurse practitioner or physician assistant three or more times during the past year. Adults aged 65 and older were more likely to report three or more visits (56%) than those in younger age groups (see Table 11, preceding page).

Older adults also had the highest average number of visits (6.0) among all persons who saw a doctor, nurse practitioner or physician assistant in the past year (Figure 13).

**Figure 13. Average Number of Visits in Past Year Among Those Who Received Care From a Medical Doctor, Nurse Practitioner, or Physician Assistant, by Age, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

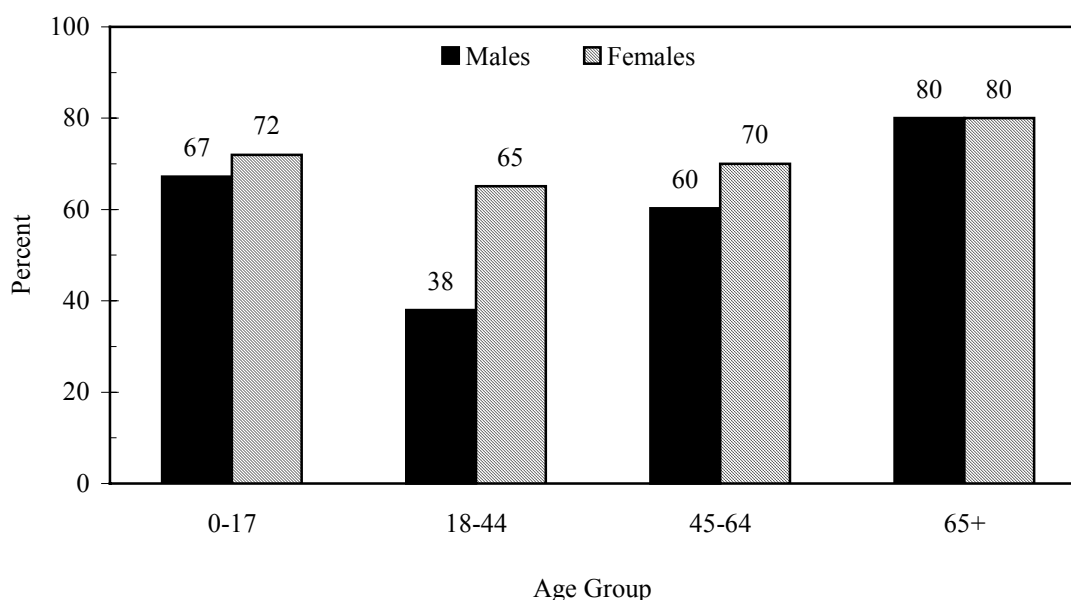
Data were obtained by asking respondents: *“How many times in the past 12 months have you received medical care from a medical doctor, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant?”*

## Physical Examinations

Based on 2002 survey results, almost two-thirds (63%) of Wisconsin residents had a general physical examination during the past year (the 12 months preceding the survey interview) (Table 12, page 25). Overall, 70 percent of females and 56 percent of males had a physical exam in the past year. Men aged 18-44 were the least likely to have had a physical exam (38%) (Figure 14).

Survey data also indicate that blacks were more likely than whites and Hispanics to have had a general physical exam in the past year. Those with no health insurance coverage for the entire year were less likely to have had a general physical exam (31%) than those who had coverage part of the year (54%) and those who had insurance coverage all year (65%) (Table 12, page 27).

**Figure 14. General Physical Examination in Past Year, by Age and Sex, Wisconsin 2002**



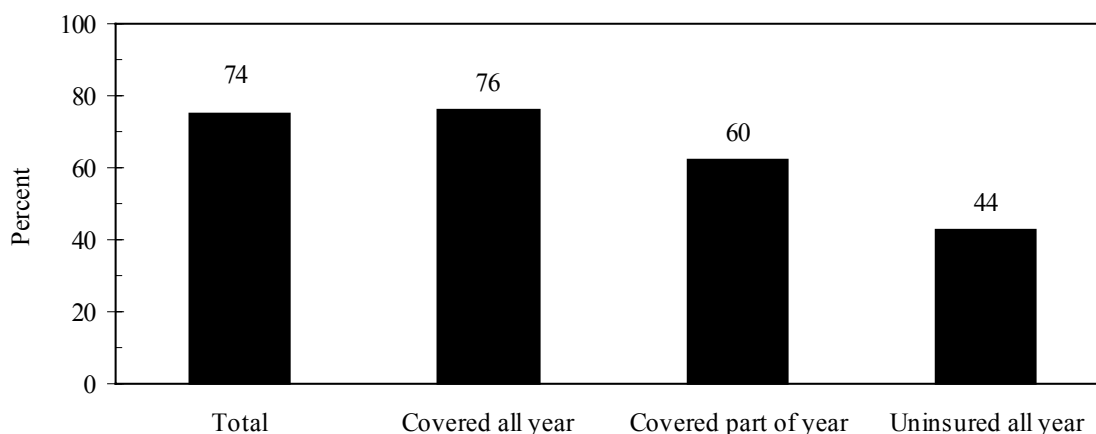
Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Data were obtained by asking: “Many adults and children get a general physical examination or checkup once in a while. About how long has it been since you visited a doctor for a routine physical exam?”

### Dental Visits

Overall, 74 percent of Wisconsin residents one year of age and older were reported to have seen a dentist during the past year (Table 12, next page, and Figure 15). This proportion varied widely with health insurance coverage: 76 percent of those with coverage for the entire past year saw a dentist compared with 44 percent of those uninsured all year. The proportion also varied with poverty status: 53 percent of the poor, 64 percent of the near poor, and 79 percent of the non-poor were reported to have seen a dentist during the past year (Table 12).

**Figure 15. Saw Dentist in Past Year (Age 1 Year and Older),  
By Insurance Coverage During Year, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Respondents were asked for each household member age 1 and older: *“How long ago did you last visit the dentist or other dental health care provider?”* If respondents inquired, they were told to include any kind of dental health care provider, such as an endodontist, periodontist, or orthodontist.

The National Center for Health Statistics<sup>2</sup> estimates that in 2001, 66 percent of the U.S. household population age 2 and over visited a dentist in the past year. That year in the United States, 73 percent of children aged 2-17, 65 percent of adults aged 18-64, and 56 percent of people aged 65 and over saw a dentist.

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<sup>2</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2003*.

**Table 12. General Physical Examinations and Dental Visits, Wisconsin 2002**

	General Physical Exam in Past Year*				Dental Visit in Past Year**	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
<b>Total</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>(1%)</b>	<b>3,306,000</b>	<b>(56,000)</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>(1%)</b>
<b>Age Groups</b>						
0-17	69	(2)	934,000	(26,000)	76	(2)
18-44	51	(2)	1,060,000	(38,000)	73	(2)
45-64	65	(2)	759,000	(25,000)	77	(2)
65+	80	(2)	552,000	(17,000)	66	(3)
18-64	56	(1)	1,819,000	(45,000)	74	(1)
<b>Sex and Age Groups</b>						
<b>Male</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>1,444,000</b>	<b>(41,000)</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>(1)</b>
0-17	67	(3)	465,000	(19,000)	76	(3)
18-44	38	(3)	401,000	(27,000)	67	(2)
45-64	60	(3)	348,000	(18,000)	76	(3)
65+	80	(4)	230,000	(11,000)	67	(4)
<b>Female</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>1,862,000</b>	<b>(37,000)</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>(1)</b>
0-17	72	(3)	469,000	(18,000)	76	(3)
18-44	65	(2)	659,000	(25,000)	79	(2)
45-64	70	(3)	412,000	(16,000)	78	(3)
65+	80	(3)	322,000	(13,000)	65	(4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	63	(1)	2,883,000	(53,000)	75	(1)
Black, non-Hispanic	78	(3)	147,000	(6,000)	60	(4)
Hispanic	60	(6)	122,000	(12,000)	66	(6)
<b>Residence</b>						
City of Milwaukee	69	(3)	389,000	(15,000)	64	(3)
Other Metropolitan (excluding city of Milwaukee)	63	(1)	1,880,000	(43,000)	76	(1)
Nonmetropolitan	60	(2)	1,037,000	(33,000)	72	(2)
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	61	(4)	239,000	(15,000)	53	(4)
Near-poor	61	(3)	563,000	(24,000)	64	(3)
Not poor	63	(1)	2,376,000	(47,000)	79	(1)
<b>Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)</b>						
Less than high school diploma	62	(4)	183,000	(13,000)	52	(4)
High school graduate	61	(2)	885,000	(30,000)	68	(2)
Education beyond high school	60	(2)	1,290,000	(36,000)	79	(1)
<b>Employment</b>						
<b>Ages 0-17</b>						
Live with no employed adult(s)	73	(9)	40,000	(5,000)	***	***
Live with employed adult(s)	69	(2)	894,000	(26,000)	77	(2)
<b>Ages 18-64</b>						
Employed full-time	54	(2)	1,212,000	(38,000)	75	(1)
Employed part-time	62	(4)	219,000	(15,000)	78	(3)
<b>Insurance During Past Year</b>						
Covered all year	65	(1)	3,048,000	(52,000)	76	(1)
Covered part of year	54	(4)	189,000	(15,000)	60	(4)
Uninsured all year	31	(5)	62,000	(11,000)	44	(6)

\* Three percent did not answer this survey question.

\*\* Age 1 and older.

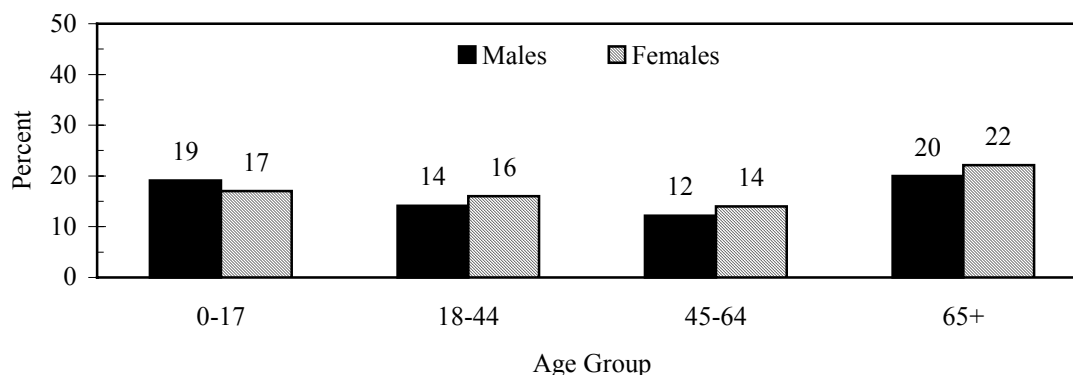
\*\*\* Sample size too small to produce estimate.

Note: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, page 43.

### Emergency Room Treatment

An estimated 16 percent of Wisconsin household residents (850,000 people) were treated in an emergency room (ER) during the past year (see Table 13, page 29). Those with significantly higher rates of ER use included those age 65 and over, those with less than a high school education, those with low incomes, blacks, those who live in the city of Milwaukee, children who live in homes with no employed adults, and those who had insurance coverage only part of the year (Figure 16 and Table 13, next page).

**Figure 16. Treated in Emergency Room in Past Year, by Age and Sex, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Respondents were asked: *“In the past 12 months, who in your household has been treated at a hospital emergency room?” “About how many times in the past 12 months has (name) been treated in an emergency room?”*

The National Center for Health Statistics<sup>3</sup> estimates that in 2001, 21 percent of children ages 0-17 and 20 percent of adults living in U.S. households visited an emergency room in the past 12 months.

<sup>3</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2003*.



**Table 13. Treated in Emergency Room in Past Year, Wisconsin 2002**

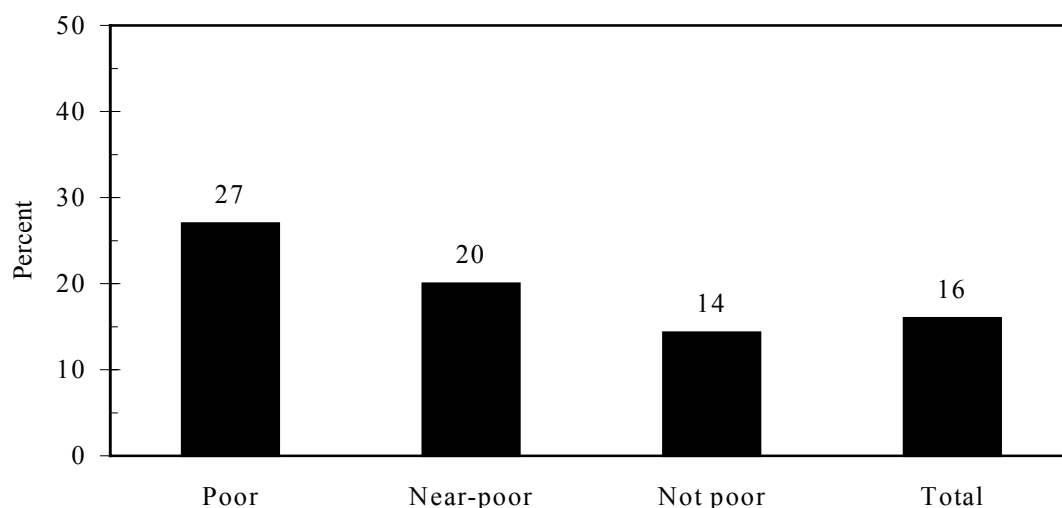
	Treated in ER in Past Year				Treated in ER 3+ Times in Past Year	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
<b>Total</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>(1%)</b>	<b>850,000</b>	<b>(42,000)</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>(--)</b>
<b>Age Groups</b>						
0-17	18	(2)	240,000	(22,000)	3	(1)
18-44	15	(1)	311,000	(27,000)	2	(1)
45-64	13	(1)	151,000	(17,000)	2	(1)
65+	22	(3)	148,000	(17,000)	3	(1)
18-64	14	(1)	462,000	(32,000)	2	(--)
<b>Sex and Age Groups</b>						
<b>Male</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>409,000</b>	<b>(30,000)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(--)</b>
0-17	19	(2)	132,000	(16,000)	3	(1)
18-44	14	(2)	147,000	(19,000)	2	(1)
45-64	12	(2)	72,000	(12,000)	2	(1)
65+	20	(4)	59,000	(11,000)	2	(1)
<b>Female</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>442,000</b>	<b>(30,000)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(--)</b>
0-17	17	(2)	108,000	(15,000)	2	(1)
18-44	16	(2)	164,000	(19,000)	2	(1)
45-64	14	(2)	80,000	(12,000)	3	(1)
65+	22	(3)	90,000	(14,000)	3	(1)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	16	(1)	725,000	(40,000)	2	(--)
Black, non-Hispanic	24	(4)	45,000	(7,000)	8	(2)
Hispanic	16	(4)	33,000	(9,000)	3	(2)
<b>Residence</b>						
City of Milwaukee	21	(2)	119,000	(13,000)	4	(1)
Other Metropolitan (excluding city of Milwaukee)	14	(1)	427,000	(31,000)	2	(--)
Nonmetropolitan	18	(1)	304,000	(26,000)	3	(1)
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	27	(3)	107,000	(13,000)	8	(2)
Near-poor	20	(2)	183,000	(19,000)	4	(1)
Not poor	14	(1)	530,000	(34,000)	1	(--)
<b>Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)</b>						
Less than high school diploma	21	(4)	64,000	(11,000)	4	(2)
High school graduate	17	(2)	244,000	(23,000)	3	(1)
Education beyond high school	14	(1)	301,000	(26,000)	2	(--)
<b>Employment</b>						
<b>Ages 0-17</b>						
Live with no employed adult(s)	33	(9)	18,000	(5,000)	5	(4)
Live with employed adult(s)	17	(2)	222,000	(21,000)	3	(1)
<b>Ages 18-64</b>						
Employed full-time	14	(1)	305,000	(26,000)	1	(--)
Employed part-time	12	(3)	43,000	(10,000)	1	(1)
<b>Insurance During Past Year</b>						
Covered all year	16	(1)	744,000	(40,000)	2	(--)
Covered part of year	22	(4)	77,000	(13,000)	4	(2)
Uninsured all year	13	(4)	27,000	(8,000)	1	(1)

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.

C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, page 43.

As previously noted, emergency room treatment during the past year was more common among the poor and the near poor than among those who were not poor. Over one in four poor and one in five near-poor residents were treated in emergency rooms, compared to one in seven who were not poor (Figure 17).

**Figure 17. Treated in Emergency Room in Past Year,  
by Poverty Status, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Note: See Technical Notes (Table 19, page 42) for guidelines used to determine poverty status.

Blacks were more likely than whites or Hispanics to have been treated in an emergency room during the year preceding the survey interview (see Table 13, previous page). Twenty-four percent of black residents had been to an emergency room during the past year, compared with 16 percent of white residents and 16 percent of Hispanic residents.

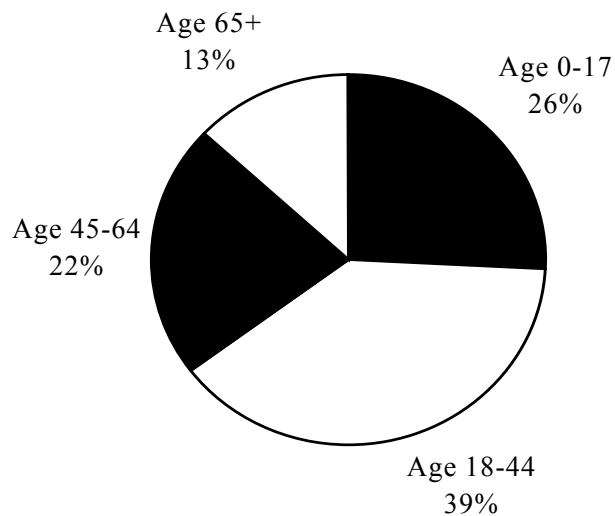
## Household Population Characteristics

This section describes characteristics of the Wisconsin household population subgroups for whom health statistics are presented in this report. All of the characteristics described here are estimates from the 2002 Family Health Survey weighted data. The Family Health Survey is considered to be representative of all persons who live in Wisconsin households. Survey results can be used to describe household residents, keeping in mind that survey estimates are going to differ from results of a complete count, such as a census.

According to 2002 Family Health Survey results, approximately 61 percent of the household population is in the age bracket generally considered to be “working age” (ages 18-64) (Figure 18). Another 13 percent are adults aged 65 and older, while 26 percent of the household population are children.

The household population consists of males and females in roughly equal proportions (49% and 51%, respectively) (not shown in a graphic).

**Figure 18. Household Population by Age, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

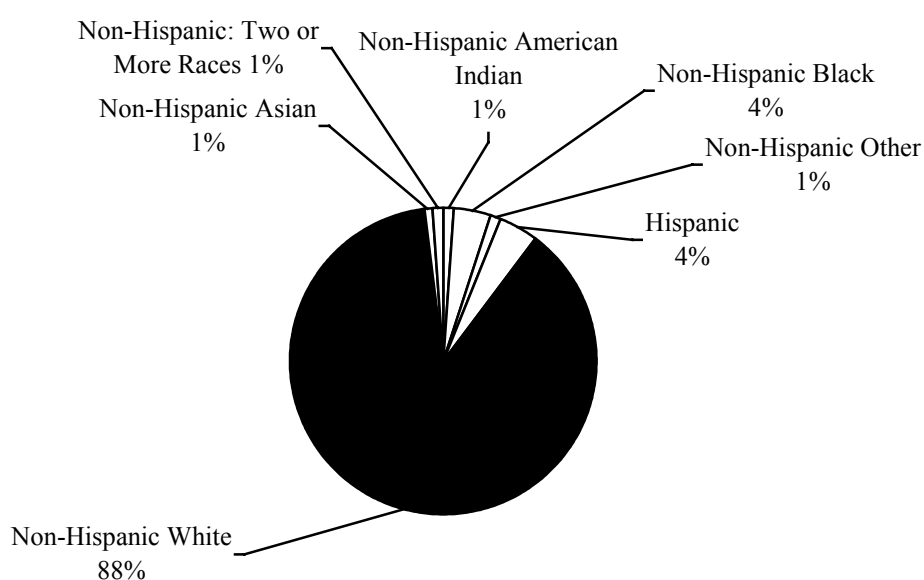
## Household Population Characteristics

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The vast majority of the Wisconsin household population is non-Hispanic white (88%), according to estimates from the Family Health Survey. Four percent of the population is non-Hispanic black, 4 percent is Hispanic or Latino, and 1 percent is composed of non-Hispanic members of two or more racial groups. Non-Hispanic Asians and non-Hispanic American Indians each constitute about 1 percent of the household population (Figure 19).

Among children (ages 0-17), 82 percent are non-Hispanic white, 5 percent are non-Hispanic black, 6 percent are Hispanic or Latino, 2 percent are non-Hispanic Asian, and 1 percent are non-Hispanic American Indian. Two percent of children are non-Hispanic members of two or more races.

**Figure 19. Household Population by Race and Ethnicity, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Race and ethnicity estimates are based on two survey questions. Respondents are first asked: “*Are you Hispanic or Latino?*” This is followed by: “*Which one or more of the following is your race: American Indian, Asian, Black or African American, White, or something else?*” These questions are then asked for each member of the household.

A map of Wisconsin showing its 9 counties shaded in dark gray, representing the City of Milwaukee. Twenty other counties are shaded in light gray, representing the Other Metropolitan area, excluding the City of Milwaukee. The remaining 52 counties are unshaded, representing the Nonmetropolitan area. The map includes labels for each county: Bayfield, Douglas, Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Washburn, Sawyer, Burnett, Price, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Lincoln, Langlade, Oconto, Marinette, Polk, Barron, Rusk, Taylor, St. Croix, Dunn, Chippewa, Clark, Marathon, Menominee, Shawano, Pierce, Pepin, Eau Claire, Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Juneau, Adams, Waushara, Winnebago, Calumet, Manitowish, La Crosse, Monroe, Vernon, Sauk, Green, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Crawford, Richland, Columbia, Dodge, Washington, Ozaukee, Grant, Iowa, Dane, Jefferson, Waukesha, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Green, Rock, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha.

Legend:

- City of Milwaukee
- Other Metropolitan, excluding city of Milwaukee (20 counties)
- Nonmetropolitan (52 counties)

**Wisconsin Family Health Survey, 2002**

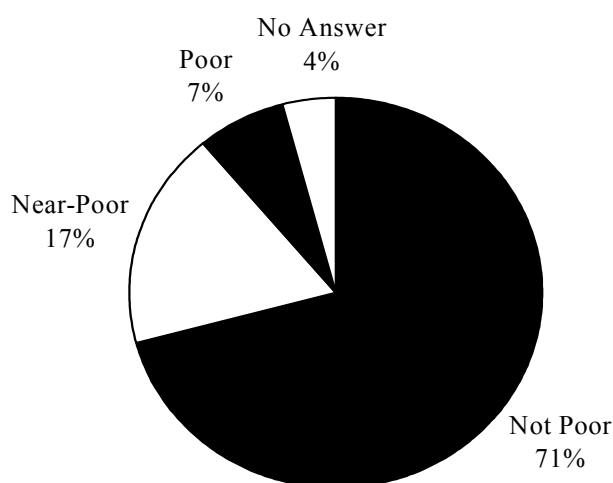
## Household Population Characteristics

According to 2002 Family Health Survey results, 7 percent of Wisconsin's household population lived in a poor household in 2002 (Figure 21).

Ten percent of Wisconsin children lived in households considered poor, and another 21 percent lived in households considered near-poor (Table 14).

Poverty status was determined by asking respondents about total household income from all sources in 2002 and the number of people living in the household (see Technical Notes, pages 41-42).

**Figure 21. Household Population by Poverty Status, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

**Table 14. Household Population by Poverty Status and Age, Wisconsin 2002**

Age Group*	Poverty Status							
	Poor				Near-Poor		Not Poor	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
0-17	10%	(1%)	133,000	(17,000)	21%	(2%)	68%	(2%)
18-44	8	(1)	155,000	(20,000)	16	(1)	75	(2)
45-64	5	(1)	54,000	(11,000)	12	(1)	81	(2)
Total (all ages)	7	(1)	392,000	(30,000)	17	(1)	71	(1)

Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

\* Poverty status could not be estimated for 15 percent of persons aged 65 and older because many respondents in this age group did not answer the survey questions about household income.

An estimated 92 percent of all adults living in households (3,593,000 people) have completed high school or more education (Table 15, below, and Table 17, page 37).

The proportion of “working-age” adults (ages 18-64) who have completed high school or more education (94%) is larger than the proportion among adults aged 65 and older (82%).

**Table 15. Adult Household Population by Educational Attainment and Age, Wisconsin 2002**

Age Groups	Education Completed					
	Less than high school		High school graduate		More than high school	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
18-44	6%	(1%)	34%	(2%)	59%	(2%)
45-64	5	(1)	36	(2)	57	(2)
65+	17	(2)	47	(3)	35	(3)
All Adults (18+)	8	(1)	37	(1)	54	(1)

Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, page 43.  
The category “Less than high school” includes all those who did not graduate from high school and do not have a G.E.D. (General Educational Development certificate).

In 2002, an estimated 70 percent of adults ages 18-64 (2,260,000 people) were employed full-time and 11 percent (354,000 people) were employed part-time, making a total of 81 percent who were employed (Table 16 and Figure 22, next page). Men and women differ considerably in the proportion employed full- or part-time, with men more likely to be employed full-time.

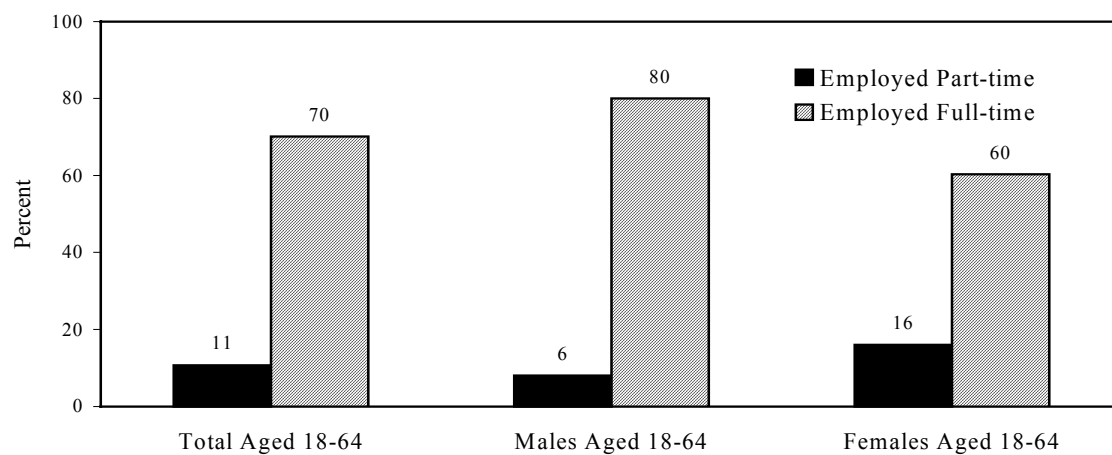
**Table 16. Household Population Aged 18-64 by Employment Status and Sex, Wisconsin 2002**

	Employment			
	Employed Full-time		Employed Part-time	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
Males	80%	(2%)	6%	(1%)
Females	60	(2)	16	(1)
Total Aged 18-64	70	(1)	11	(1)

Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Note: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, page 43.

**Figure 22. Household Population Aged 18-64 by Employment Status and Sex, Wisconsin 2002**



Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.



Table 17. Characteristics of Wisconsin's Household Population, 2002

	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>5,266,000</b>	
<b>Age Groups</b>				
0-17	26	(1%)	1,345,000	(50,000)
18-44	39	(1)	2,063,000	(56,000)
45-64	22	(1)	1,169,000	(48,000)
65+	13	(1)	690,000	(39,000)
<b>Sex and Age Groups</b>				
<b>Male</b>				
0-17	26	(1)	689,000	(36,000)
18-44	40	(2)	1,043,000	(40,000)
45-64	22	(1)	582,000	(34,000)
65+	11	(1)	286,000	(26,000)
<b>Female</b>				
0-17	25	(1)	655,000	(35,000)
18-44	38	(1)	1,020,000	(40,000)
45-64	22	(1)	587,000	(34,000)
65+	15	(1)	403,000	(29,000)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	88	(1)	4,611,000	(38,000)
Black, non-Hispanic	4	(--)	188,000	(21,000)
Hispanic	4	(--)	204,000	(22,000)
<b>Residence</b>				
City of Milwaukee	11	(1)	567,000	(36,000)
Other Metropolitan (excluding city of Milwaukee)	56	(1)	2,970,000	(57,000)
Nonmetropolitan	33	(1)	1,730,000	(54,000)
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	7	(1)	392,000	(30,000)
Near-poor	17	(1)	917,000	(44,000)
Not poor	71	(1)	3,751,000	(52,000)
<b>Educational Attainment</b>				
<b>Ages 18 and older</b>				
Less than high school diploma	8	(1)	297,000	(27,000)
High school graduate	37	(1)	1,456,000	(48,000)
Education beyond high school	54	(1)	2,137,000	(50,000)
<b>Employment</b>				
<b>Ages 0-17</b>				
Live with no employed adult(s)	4	(1)	55,000	(11,000)
Live with employed adult(s)	96	(1)	1,290,000	(11,000)
<b>Ages 18-64</b>				
Employed full-time	70	(1)	2,260,000	(42,000)
Employed part-time	11	(1)	354,000	(28,000)

Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.

C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, page 43.

# Technical Notes

## Wisconsin Family Health Survey Design

The Wisconsin Family Health Survey (FHS) is a telephone survey of Wisconsin households, designed to provide estimates of health care coverage, various health problems and use of health care services among people across the state.

The Family Health Survey sampling frame consists of all Wisconsin households with a working telephone. In 2002, the sample design for selecting telephone numbers for the survey divided the state into six sample strata, five of which were defined geographically by grouping all of the counties into five areas. Telephone area code/prefix combinations from these five strata were randomly sampled at rates proportionate to the population size of each stratum. A sixth sample stratum consisted of telephone prefixes within the city of Milwaukee that had previously been found to include at least 20 percent black respondents. This stratum was also randomly sampled.

The University of Wisconsin Survey Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison, the contracted survey laboratory, drew the samples and conducted all interviews for 2002. Trained interviewers called the sampled telephone numbers and conducted the survey using a computer-assisted telephone survey system (CASES). Each telephone number was called at least 10 times before being designated unanswered. The final overall response rate was 63 percent.

A grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, provided funds to support a redesign of the survey instrument and additional data collection during 2002. The questions asked in the FHS were designed in the Wisconsin Bureau of Health Information. Interviews were conducted from May through December. The final FHS sample consisted of 3,089 household interviews, representing a total of 7,995 Wisconsin household residents. A total of 1,013 households were interviewed from May through June; 1,116 from July through September; and 960 from October through December. The demographic characteristics of the 2002 sample are displayed in Table 18 (next page), which presents the unweighted frequencies. The results in this table are not representative of the Wisconsin population because they have not been weighted to correct for disproportionate sampling rates.

The person in each household who knows the most about the health of all household members is selected to answer all survey questions during the telephone interview. This respondent answers survey questions for him/herself as well as for all other household members. Since each household member does not speak directly to the interviewer, survey answers are “reported” by the respondent. The reader will see the phrase, . . . *was reported to be* . . . , in this report. In places where this phrase is not used, the reader should keep in mind that all information here is reported by one respondent on behalf of all household members. In 2002, 70 percent of the respondents were women. Abbreviated versions of various survey questions appear with some of the tables in this report and in the Appendix. A copy of all questions asked in 2002 may be obtained from the Bureau of Health Information.

The data set for analysis of the 2002 Family Health Survey was constructed in the Bureau of Health Information, using the individual as the basic unit for analysis. Some missing data (i.e., respondent refused to answer or answered “don’t know”) on the age and sex variables were imputed, using interview transcripts and similar cases. About 8 percent of respondents did not report income (needed to calculate poverty status). Through imputation from other income information, the final proportion of households with missing information on poverty status was reduced to 4 percent (unweighted for households).

**Table 18. Wisconsin Family Health Survey 2002 Sample**

<b>Total</b>	<b>7,995</b>		
<b>Age Groups</b>		<b>Residence</b>	
0-17	2,124	City of Milwaukee	1,230
18-44	2,890	Other Metropolitan (excluding	
45-64	1,960	city of Milwaukee)	4,210
65+	1,021	Nonmetropolitan	2,555
<b>Sex and Age Groups</b>			
<b>Male</b>		<b>Poverty Status</b>	
0-17	1,107	Poor	651
18-44	1,405	Near-poor	1,369
45-64	924	Not poor	5,664
65+	435		
<b>Female</b>		<b>Educational Attainment</b>	
0-17	1,017	<b>Ages 18 and older:</b>	
18-44	1,485	Less than high school diploma	478
45-64	1,036	High school diploma	2,145
65+	586	More than high school	3,198
<b>Ethnicity and Race</b>		<b>Employment</b>	
Hispanic or Latino	262	<b>Ages 0-17</b>	
White, not Hispanic/Latino	6,768	Live with no employed adult(s)	102
Black or African American,		Live with employed adult(s)	2,022
not Hispanic/Latino	550	<b>Ages 18-64</b>	
American Indian or Alaska Native,		Employed full-time	3,339
not Hispanic/Latino	89	Employed part-time	531
Asian, not Hispanic/Latino	84		
Other, not Hispanic/Latino	104		
Two or more races, not			
Hispanic/Latino	95		

Source: 2002 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

A weight was constructed for each person record in the data set, to adjust for the varying sampling rates, response rates by stratum, and number of telephone numbers in each interviewed household. When these weights are applied to the data set, the results are considered to be representative of all Wisconsin household residents in 2002.

One additional component was included to construct the final weight--the total estimated household population in Wisconsin, tabulated for 40 separate subgroups. These subgroups were composed of the combinations of four age groups (0-17, 18-44, 45-64, 65+) by two sex groups by five geographic regions. The sum total of the 40 subgroups is the estimated household population. The population used to weight this data set was 5,266,371, the total estimated household population for Wisconsin on July 1, 2001. This "post-stratification" weight component is applied to each data set record along with the weight described above.

These data set weights were used in computing each percentage and number of people presented in this report. This is the best available method to produce reliable results from the survey data. All references in this report to "weighted" data refer to data that have been adjusted by using these weights so they are representative of the Wisconsin household population.

## Definitions of Variables Used in This Report

**Age and Sex.** These characteristics are reported by the respondent for each household member. Individual years of age are classified into four groups for analysis: ages 0 through 17, 18 through 44, 45 through 64, and 65 and older.

**Ethnicity and Race.** Beginning with the 2000 Family Health Survey, respondents were asked about ethnicity and race differently from past surveys (see page 51 for question wording). This change was made to produce population groups comparable to the U.S. Census Bureau's "Hispanic or Latino" and "Race" classifications and statistics for 2000. FHS respondents were first asked if anyone in the household was Hispanic or Latino. Then they were asked to report each household member's race or races. Up to five races could be reported for each person.

In this report, all persons who were reported to be Hispanic or Latino are in the Hispanic/Latino category. All persons not reported as Hispanic/Latino, but for whom two or more races were reported, are in the "two or more races" category. All remaining persons are distributed in the "single-race, not Hispanic/Latino" categories.

**Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan.** Twenty Wisconsin counties have been designated as metropolitan counties by the federal Office of Management and Budget. They are: Brown, Calumet, Chippewa, Dane, Douglas, Eau Claire, Kenosha, La Crosse, Marathon, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Pierce, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Sheboygan, Washington, Waukesha, and Winnebago. Counties are designated as metropolitan because they either 1) have a central city of at least 50,000 people or 2) are adjacent and economically linked to a "central city" county. For the tables in this report, results for the city of Milwaukee have been separated from the rest of the metropolitan counties. The "Other Metropolitan" category includes Milwaukee County outside the city plus the remaining 19 metropolitan counties. The other 52 counties are nonmetropolitan.

**Poverty Status.** The relationship between the number of people in a household and the annual income of that household determines the poverty status. The Family Health Survey asked several questions about total household income during the calendar year prior to the survey (2001), and used current household size to determine whether a household's income was below the federal poverty guideline. A household of four people was considered poor if the total income was below \$18,000. (This is an approximation of the 2001 federal guideline, which was \$17,650.) The "near-poor" category used in this report includes all people in households where the income was greater than the poverty guideline but less than twice the guideline. For a household of four, this was \$35,000 (Table 19, next page).

**Table 19. Wisconsin Family Health Survey Poverty Guidelines, 2001**

Household Size	Poor	Near-Poor
1	\$9,000	\$17,000
2	\$12,000	\$23,000
3	\$15,000	\$29,000
4	\$18,000	\$35,000
5	\$21,000	\$41,000
6	\$24,000	\$47,000

Source: Wisconsin Family Health Survey. Guidelines derived from *Federal Register*, February 16, 2001, and rounded to nearest \$1,000.

Note: All members of a household were considered “poor” if total household income was less than the poverty guideline shown for a household of that size. Household members were considered “near-poor” if total household income fell between the poor and near-poor guidelines shown for a household of that size.

**Educational Attainment.** Years of schooling completed are categorized in three groups for this report. Adults who finished 11 grades of school or less are in the first group, “less than high school diploma.” Adults who completed 12 years of school or a GED are in the “high school graduate” group, and adults who attended college or technical school beyond high school are in the “education beyond high school” group.

**Working-Age Adults (ages 18 to 64).** People in this age range are classified by employment status. Those who were working full-time at the time of the survey are grouped together, as are those who were working part-time. The remaining adults ages 18-64 include homemakers, the retired, full-time students, persons laid off, the unemployed (either looking or not looking for work), and those disabled persons who are unable to work. These adults were not grouped together, as they are too disparate.

**Employment.** All children under age 18 are classified by the employment status of the adults in their household. If at least one adult was employed either part-time or full-time, then the child was classified as living with an employed adult. If no adult in the child’s household was employed at the time of the interview, then the child was classified as living with no employed adults.

**Health Insurance.** As used in this report, “**health insurance**” includes any kind of private or public coverage for health care costs, including Medicare, Medical Assistance (also called Medicaid or BadgerCare), and other government-funded insurance. The FHS does not obtain detailed information about the extent of services covered by insurance, nor information about costs of premiums, deductibles, and co-payments.

New questions about health insurance coverage were designed for the 2002 survey. They ask about specific types of insurance in this sequence: Medicare, employer-sponsored, Medicare supplement or Medigap, private (insurance bought directly from an agent or company), coverage from someone not living in the household, military health care (TRICARE, CHAMPUS, CHAMP-VA, VA), Medicaid (including Title 19, BadgerCare, Healthy Start), and other types of coverage (HIRSP and GAMP are specifically mentioned). For each type of insurance, the respondent is asked whether any household members are currently enrolled and, for each enrolled person, whether they have been enrolled for less than or more than 12 months.

At the end of this set of questions, the respondent is asked about each person who was not reported to be covered by any type of insurance. This verification question locates another small group of people who otherwise would mistakenly be considered uninsured.

People with Indian Health Service medical care and no other coverage are considered uninsured in this report.

**Health Insurance Coverage Over the Past Year.** This estimates three groups: the percentage of residents who were covered by any type of insurance over the entire 12 months preceding the telephone interview, the percentage who had coverage during part of the 12 months and had no insurance part of the time, and the percentage who had no health insurance at all during the preceding 12 months.

Because FHS interviews were conducted over an eight-month period, the “preceding 12-month” period is variable. For example, respondents contacted in May 2002 were asked to report their health insurance coverage for the 12-month period between May 2001 and May 2002.

A comparison between 2001 and 2002 estimates of the percent without health insurance for the entire past year shows no statistically significant difference (4% uninsured each year).

**Insured and Uninsured.** The “current” estimate of health insurance coverage is the percentage (or number) who had health insurance coverage at the time of the interview. It is a snapshot estimate, a cross-section of the Wisconsin household population at one point in time. Any type of public or private insurance coverage at the time of the interview classifies a person as having health insurance. Those with no insurance at the time of the interview are uninsured.

There is a statistically significant difference between estimates of the currently uninsured for 2001 (5%) and 2002 (6%). Some part of this difference may be the result of revising and improving the questions about health insurance in the 2002 survey.

## Tables in This Report

All information presented in the tables and figures in this report, including the estimates of Wisconsin’s household population characteristics, was produced from the weighted 2002 Family Health Survey.

The tables include estimated percentages, 95 percent confidence intervals, and estimated numbers of people. Results are referred to as “estimated” percentages and numbers because all of the results are derived from a sample survey. The weighted survey data provides reliable estimates of characteristics of Wisconsin’s population. The percentage estimates, as well as the percentage confidence intervals, are rounded to whole numbers to avoid the impression of greater precision than is warranted from a sample survey. The estimated numbers of people, which are estimates of the Wisconsin household population, are rounded to the nearest 1,000 for the same reason.

The Family Health Survey conducts interviews with randomly selected households, a sample of all Wisconsin households. The random sample is used to represent the actual Wisconsin population, but the sample will have some small amount of variation from the actual population. Statistical procedures, such as constructing confidence intervals, are a guide to the amount of precision attributed to the survey results.

In most tables presented in this report, the 95 percent confidence interval (for both the estimated percents and number of people) is in parentheses. Add the confidence interval value to the estimated percent to find the high boundary of the 95 percent confidence interval, and subtract it from the percent to find the low boundary. For example, on the top line of Table 1 (page 9), 11 percent of Wisconsin household residents are estimated to be in fair or poor health. Adding and subtracting the 1 percent value yields a 95 percent confidence interval of 10 to 12 percent. This means that 95 out of 100 random surveys would estimate that 10 to 12 percent of Wisconsin household residents were in fair or poor health at the time of the survey. The same procedure applies to the estimated number of people: adding and subtracting 36,000 from 569,000 yields a 95 percent confidence interval of 533,000 to 605,000 persons who were in fair or poor health.

In some tables the percentage estimates would be expected to sum to 100 percent, but they do not. This is due to two factors: rounding to whole numbers and omission of “no answer” categories. The “no answer” category includes refusals to answer and answers of “don’t know.”

All comparisons cited in this report are statistically significant, such as those describing one group as “more likely” to be in fair or poor health than a comparison group.

### Survey Changes in 2002

Many of the Family Health Survey questions used in 2001 and previous years were revised or replaced in the 2002 survey to produce additional and improved data for use by program planners and policy makers. These changes should be considered when comparing 2002 results with FHS data from previous years.

The following examples compare new 2002 questions with those used in 2001:

- ***Physical Activity Limitations:***

**2002:** *The next questions ask about difficulties that persons 18 and over in your household may have doing certain activities because of a health problem. By “health problem” we mean any physical, mental or emotional problem or illness (not including pregnancy). By yourself, and without any special equipment, how difficult is it for you to walk up 10 steps without resting? Would you say: not difficult, somewhat difficult, very difficult, or are you unable to do this at all?*

**2001:** *Do you have trouble walking uphill or climbing a few flights of stairs because of a health problem?*

- ***Health Care Utilization***

**2002:** *Approximately how many times have you received medical care from a medical doctor, a nurse practitioner, or a physician assistant during the past 12 months?*

**2001:** *In the past twelve months, how many times have you seen a medical doctor for some health care or advice, not counting informal advice from relatives or friends who are medical doctors?*

- ***Chronic Conditions***

**2002:** *Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had:*

- *Hay fever or any allergies other than food allergies?*
- *A chronic back problem or condition?*
- *Depression?*
- *Anxiety disorder or post traumatic stress disorder?*
- *Eye disease*
- *Problem seeing*
- *Problem hearing*

**2001:** None of these conditions were asked about.

Most questions about health insurance were redesigned for the 2002 survey. New questions were designed to produce additional detail about insurance types and experiences with insurance coverage over the past year.

Finally, a Spanish version of all questions was prepared so that respondents could choose to participate in the interview in English or Spanish. Of the 3,089 household respondents who completed the 2002 interview, 10 were interviewed in Spanish.

### **Statistical Tests**

A statistical test was used each time a difference between two estimates is identified in the text. For example, the phrase “those more likely to be in fair or poor health . . .” means that the difference between the identified groups was tested and found to be a statistically significant difference, not due to random variation. Only those differences that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are mentioned in this report. A t-test of the differences between percents was used to determine statistical significance.

In some tables the percentage estimates would be expected to sum to 100 percent, but they do not. This is due to two factors: rounding to whole numbers and omission of “no answer” categories. The “no answer” category includes refusals to answer and answers of “don’t know.” Information about the “no answer” or missing data category is presented in tables when it is a notable percentage.

### **United States and Wisconsin Comparisons**

In this report, some Wisconsin household statistics are compared with those of households across the United States. The *Health, United States, 2003* report can be viewed on the Web at: [www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus03.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus03.pdf)



# Appendix

## Abbreviated Interview Schedule 2002 Family Health Survey

The questions are presented here as if they were asked only of the respondent, but in fact most questions were asked about each person living in the respondent's household. The respondent on behalf of the other household members answered all questions. The complicated skip patterns built into the interview schedule are not shown here (nor are the response categories); skip patterns are based on the answers to prior questions. This is a simplified version presented for ease of understanding.

After the interviewer asks who is the most knowledgeable person in the household (in matters related to the health of other household members), that person is selected to be the respondent and answers questions on behalf of everyone in the household. At the start of the interview, the respondent is asked to list all persons living in the household and to give their first name, their relationship to the respondent, and their age and sex.

### FAMILY HEALTH INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

- Overall, how satisfied are you with the health care available to you and your family? Would you say you are satisfied or dissatisfied?
- Are you and your family worried about the cost of health care or not worried about the cost of health care?
- How many persons live in your household counting all adults and children and including yourself?
- What is the age, sex and relationship to you of each person in this household?
- I would like you to rate the general health of each person in your household. In general, would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

*(The following questions are asked about adults aged 18 and older.)*

- The next questions ask about difficulties that persons 18 and over in your household may have doing certain activities because of a health problem. By "health problem" we mean any physical, mental or emotional problem or illness (not including pregnancy).
- By yourself and without any special equipment, is it not difficult, somewhat difficult, very difficult, or are you unable to do this:
  - Walk a quarter of a mile, or about 3 city blocks?
  - Walk up 10 steps without resting?
  - Stand or be on your feet for about 2 hours?
  - Stoop, bend or kneel?
  - Reach up over your head?
- Are any of the adults in your household limited in any way because of difficulty remembering or because they experience periods of confusion?
- Are any of the adults in your household limited in any way because of an emotional or mental health condition?
- Does the physical or mental health of any of the adults in your household keep them from working at a job, doing work around the house, or going to school?
- Have you had this trouble for less than one year or more than one year?

- Do any of the adults in your household have trouble eating, dressing, bathing, or using the toilet because of a physical or mental health problem?

Have you had this trouble for less than one year or more than one year?

*(End of adult-only section.)*

- The next question is about the children age 17 and under in your household. Do any of the children have any physical, learning or mental health condition that limits their participation in the usual kinds of activities done by most children their age?
- Has the child's condition lasted at least 12 months, or do you expect it to last for at least 12 months?
- Is there one particular clinic, health center, doctor's office, or other place that you usually go to if you are sick or need advice about your health?
- Would you say there is more than one place or that there is no place that you usually go to?
- Which one of the following places do you go to most often: a community or neighborhood health center, a doctor's office or clinic, a hospital emergency room, or some other kind of place?
- Approximately how many times have you received medical care from a medical doctor, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant during the past 12 months?
- How long has it been since you received medical care from a medical doctor, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant?
- In the past 12 months who in your household has received some care or advice from a chiropractor?
- In the past 12 months who in your household has received some care or advice from a physical therapist?
  
- Many adults and children get a general physical examination or check-up once in a while. About how long has it been since you visited a doctor for a routine physical exam?
- Who in your household has stayed overnight in a hospital during the past 12 months, that is, since *(date)*?
- Was childbirth the only reason you stayed overnight in a hospital during the past 12 months?
- Who in your household has been treated at a hospital emergency room during the past 12 months, that is, since *(date)*?
- About how many times in the past 12 months have you been treated in an emergency room?
- Sometimes people have problems getting medical care or surgery when they need it. During the last 12 months, was there any time when anyone in your household needed medical care or surgery but did not get it?
- What was the main reason you didn't get the care you needed?
  
- Now I'd like you to think about dental care. How long ago did you last visit the dentist or other dental health care provider?
- What was the reason you went to the dentist or other dental health care provider at that time? Was it for a check-up, a cleaning, or something else?
- Do you have any insurance coverage for dental care?
- Was there a time during the past 12 months when you needed dental care, but didn't get it?
- What was the main reason you didn't get the dental care you needed?

- Now I would like you to think about mental health. In the past 12 months, has anyone in your household received any mental health counseling or advice from their doctor, psychologist, psychiatrist, other mental health professional, social worker or case worker?
- Do you have any insurance that covers mental health counseling or advice?
- Was there a time during the past 12 months when you needed mental health counseling or advice, but did not get it?
- What was the main reason you didn't get the care you needed?

*(The following questions are asked about adults aged 65 or over.)*

- Next I have a few questions about medicines your doctor might have prescribed in the past three months, not counting things like vitamins, calcium tablets or aspirin that anyone can buy at a store.
  - In the past three months, have you needed or used any medicine prescribed by a doctor, not counting things like vitamins or aspirin?
  - Sometimes people take less medicine than their doctor prescribed, or they don't have their prescription filled right away because of the cost. At any time in the past three months, have you ended up taking less medicine than your doctor prescribed because of the cost?
  - In the past three months, did you have to cut back on spending for food, for heating or cooling your home, or other basic needs because you needed the money to pay for some medicine prescribed by a doctor?
  - Were the costs of the prescription medicines you took in the past three months completely covered by health insurance, partly covered, or not covered at all by health insurance?

*(The following question is asked of respondents in households with a member who is aged 65 or over.)*

- Have you heard about a new Wisconsin prescription drug assistance program called "SeniorCare"?

*(End of SeniorCare questions.)*

- Now I'm going to ask you about certain health conditions. For each one, please tell me whether you or anyone in your household has ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had it.
  - First, has anyone in your household ever been told by a doctor that they had diabetes?
  - Heart disease?
  - Stroke?
  - Cancer?
  - Hay fever or allergies other than food allergies?
  - Asthma?
  - Any other lung disease or breathing problem?
  - A chronic back problem or condition?
  - Depression?
  - Anxiety disorder or posttraumatic stress disorder?
  - Has anyone in your household ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had any eye disease, such as glaucoma, detached retina, macular degeneration or cataracts?

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- Does anyone in your household have any trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?
- Does anyone in your household have any hearing loss or trouble hearing?
- Does anyone in your household have any physical impairment or health problem that requires them to use special equipment, such as a cane, wheelchair, hearing aid or oxygen equipment?
- Now I have some questions about insurance coverage. At this time, is anyone in your household enrolled in:
  - Medicare, the health insurance for people 65 and older and people with certain disabilities?
  - Insurance provided through a current or former employer or union?
  - A Medicare supplement or Medigap plan?
  - Insurance plan bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company?
  - Insurance plan of someone who does not live in this household?
  - TRICARE, CHAMPUS, CHAMP-VA, VA, other military health care, or the Indian Health Service?
  - There are a number of government programs that pay for health care for low-income and working families. At this time, is anyone in your household enrolled in Medicaid, Title 19, T-19, Medical Assistance, BadgerCare or Healthy Start?
  - HIRSP, the Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan, WisconCare, GAMP, the General Assistance Medical Program, or any other insurance?

*(The next questions were asked as needed for each type of insurance coverage.)*

- Have you been enrolled in this health insurance plan for less than 12 months or for more than 12 months?
- Whose employer or union provides this plan?
- At this time, in addition to the policyholder, who else is covered by this plan?
- Does this health plan cover all, most, some or none of the costs of general check-ups and other preventive services?
- When you are sick or injured, does this health plan cover all, most, some or none of the costs of health care at a doctor's office or health care clinic?
- For overnight hospital stays, does this health plan cover all, most, some or none of the costs?
- Is this plan an HMO, that is a Health Maintenance Organization?

*(The next questions were asked for those who were insured for less than 12 months.)*

- Were you uninsured at some time during the past 12 months?
- For how many months were you uninsured?

*(The next questions were asked of those who did not have health insurance coverage at this time.)*

- According to the information I have so far, you do not have health care coverage at this time. Is that correct?
  - Were you covered by health insurance at any time during the last 12 months?
  - For how many of the past 12 months did you have health insurance?

- What kind of health insurance did you have during the time you were insured?
- What was the main reason your health insurance coverage stopped?

*(The next questions were asked about household members of working-age, 18-64.)*

- Last week, did you do any work, either full-time or part-time for pay or profit?
- Do you have a job from which you were temporarily absent last week?
- What was the main reason you did not have a job last week?
- Are you going to school full-time?
- Last week, did you have a second job or business, in addition to your main job or business?
- Let's talk about your main job – the job where you worked the most hours last week. Were you working for an employer, self-employed, or both?
- Was your employer the government, a privately-owned company or business, a non-profit organization, or something else?
- How long have you been working for this employer?
- Were you working on a farm?
- Do you work at a place that has more than 50 employees?
- How many hours per week do you usually work on this job?
- Do you consider your job temporary? Why?
- You said that you have health insurance coverage from a current or former employer or union and that other household members are covered through that policy. Is that insurance through this job?
- Do you pay all, most, some, or none of the costs of premiums for this health insurance?
- Has the employer or the union offered you health insurance?
- Does your employer or union offer health insurance to any other employees?
- Would the health insurance offered by your employer or union cover anyone in your household besides you?

*(The next two questions were asked about all household members aged 18 and older.)*

- What is the highest grade or level in school or college you have completed?
- Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married?
- Are you Hispanic or Latino?
- What language is spoken in your home?
- What is your Hispanic or Latino origin? Is it Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or something else?
- Which one or more of the following is your race? American Indian, Asian, Black or African American, White, or something else?
- In what county is this residence located?  
*(Asked if residence is in Milwaukee County.)*
  - Is this residence in the city of Milwaukee?
- What is your Zip code?
- Do you live on a farm?

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*(The following question was asked if there were children aged 0-5 or a female aged 17-40 in the household.)*

- Is anyone in your household enrolled in the WIC nutrition program?
- Is anyone in your household receiving food stamps?
- Is anyone in your household receiving SSI payments?
- Is anyone in your household receiving SSDI payments?
- Is anyone in your household receiving Social Security payments?

*(The next series of questions was about annual household income. Respondents were asked three income questions, depending on their household size. Answers to these questions were used to compute poverty status. Because this is a complex section of the interview, only one example is given here, based on a household of four.)*

- Thinking of the total income for everyone in your household from all sources, before taxes, in 2001, was that income less than \$18,000, between \$18,000 and \$35,000, or greater than \$35,000?

*(If the respondent answers “greater than \$35,000,” the following question is asked.)*

- Was your total household income in 2001 less than \$53,000 or greater than \$53,000?

*(If the respondent answers “greater than \$53,000,” the following question is asked.)*

- Was your total household income in 2001 less than \$75,000 or greater than \$75,000?

*(End of household income questions.)*

- Approximately how long have you had this phone number?
- Do you have more than one telephone number in your household?
- How many residential telephone numbers do you have, not counting cellular numbers, fax lines, or separate computer lines?
- During the last 12 months, was the household you lived in without telephone service at any time, for any reason?
- During the last 12 months, for how long, in total, was your household without phone service?
- Finally, is there something I haven’t asked about your household’s health or health insurance that you think is important for the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services to know?

That’s my last question. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

